REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,200.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. MATHEWS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
,, Rutnagherry	10	,, Colombo	18
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopaulpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Allepey	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao	3
Arrive Guadur	21	,, Bushire	5
,, Muscat	22	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Linga	26	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	28	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	30	Leave Kurrachee	19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY AND MACKINTOSH

Elphinstone Circle.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. CASTLE, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	,, 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1432 tons,	to sail 21st March.
Como	1500 ,,	,, 25th April.
Palermo	1500 ,,	,, 14th ,,
Urbino	[illegible] ,,	,, 15th May.
Othello	3000 ,,	,,

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April, 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain W. D. ANDERSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A dark brown thorough-bred Australian Horse Pioneer, 15 hands, 1 inch high, 9 years old, the winner of many races.

A pair of thorough-bred Arabian Stag hounds, young and well-trained, the Slut is in pup.

A handsome fast-trotting silver Grey Arab Horse, height 14-1½ quiet to ride and drive.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M., a number of Law and other Miscellaneous Books.

AUCTION SALE of a splendid collection of rare Plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 7 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a collection of plants, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable Diamond, Emerald, and Ruby Rings, Pearl Head Dresses, valuable Diamond and Ruby Brooches, Ear-rings, costly gold lever chronometer Watches, loose Brilliants, Silver Table Ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand square Piano by C. H. Schroder, a first-class full size slate Billiard Table by "Thurstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2¼, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful chesnut Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th and WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. KEIR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, but the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham Horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th March 1872.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

—— by all Dealers throughout the World.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; [illegible] and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. [illegible] universally.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it as the best."—Medical

"We recommend [illegible]

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅓ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a (TWELFTH) DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 (ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY) PER SHARE, for the half year ending 31st December 1871, will be PAID on and after the 15th instant, (to the Registered Shareholders on the 23rd February 1872,) at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are to be produced if required.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.— A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To elect a Chairman in the room of Mr. W. G. Hall, proceeded to Europe.
2. To consider the form of Shipping Order at present in use for Steam-ships.
3. The preparation of a Tariff of Landing Charges for the Port.
4. The formation of a Tonnage Scale for Steam-ships to Europe.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 6th March 1872.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).— NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M.

1st. To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, until TUESDAY the 19th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 5th March 1872.

CHINESE CURIOS,

ON SALE AT

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S,

Elphinstone Circle.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

UNRESERVED SALE OF

25 WELL-BRED AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

ALLI ABDOOLA has been instructed by Mr. JAMES LALOR to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, positively to the highest bidders, on SATURDAY, 9th March, a lot of really well-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Alli Abdoola would beg to draw the attention of intending purchasers to this really well selected batch of Horses, sold only to close consignment, to enable the Importer to leave Bombay by the Mail of 12th instant.

Sale to commence at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 6th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (Limited) has contracted to SELL to MERWANJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the undermentioned PROPERTY, free from all encumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein, by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance or otherwise, are requested to furnish to the Undersigned, at their Offices, in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, particulars of such claims within seven days from this date.

Any persons having Claims, who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof, will be deemed to have waived the same.—This 6th day of March 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,

Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate at Dapooree, in the Poona Collectorate, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77½ acres and 242 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, out-houses, buildings, wells, and premises standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground, messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, and premises are bounded on all sides except on the east by the River Powna, and on the east party by the property of Essowjee bin Cassiba Goonzab, partly by the village of Dapooree, held by Jaywant Pandurung Boyed, and partly by the property of Shurry bin Coondajee Catey.

DRY CHAMPAGNES,

In cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s "Pale Extra Dry Creaming"; and GIESLER'S "For India" qts per doz	38 0	42 0
Do. Do. pts. ,,	21 0	23 0
JULES MUMM'S "Finest Dry" qts. ,,	36 0	40 0
Do. Do. pts. ,,	20 0	22 0

Charge for examination and repackage, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FOR CLEANING PLATE

USE

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,

J. GODDARD, Leicester.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

Have proved beyond question that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other [illegible] CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value [illegible] and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums [illegible] rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price [illegible] per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar dealers.

Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORAC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND [illegible] PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting di[illegible], Debilitated the Stomach, correcting Acidity, [illegible], small, [illegible], and large. ache, Giddiness, &c., arising [illegible] change of diet, and those of most delicate Stomach, or Torpid [illegible] may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

LAMPS! LAMPS! [redacted]

FOR

KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTL

EXPORTERS AND MANUFACT

AMERICAN BURNERS AND F

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICAT

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THIS T

Orders must be sent through an English House by 60 days' draft.

BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET,

LONDON—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHO

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES from THIS DATE.

KING & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

TENDERS will be received by the ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, up to the 9th instant, for REPAIRING and KEEPING in REPAIR CERTAIN ROADS, STREETS, &c.

Specification, Form of Contract, &c., &c., can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,

Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st March 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

BY CAPTAIN W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s here; also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.

5th March 1872.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s DOCKYARD, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, and days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boats, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Lathes, Pumps, Boilers (iron), and Coal Dust; also a quantity of New Copper Bolts and Plates, in small lots, to suit the convenience of Purchasers. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1872.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

GEO. CAMPBELL & Co.'s TOBACCOS can be had, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, through Messrs. GOOLAMALLY SARUFFALLY and JEEWANJEE MOOLNA ADUMJEE.

JAMES BOGIE,

Sole Agent for Western India.

Bombay, 5th March 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Messrs. G. C. & Co., to me, dated 8th February, is published for the information of Consumers as well as for that of Dealers :—

"Our brands are becoming well known and appreciated in Calcutta, and we think they ought to take well with you."

(True Extract.) J. B.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following :—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Under instructions received from the ATTORNIES to the EXECUTORS of the late MR. D. DUNBAR, the Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following PROPERTIES, situated in the Dharwar and Canara Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency :—

1. At DHARWAR—Bungalow with Outhouses and Compound, within the Civil Lines.
2. At GUDDUCK—A large Ginning House or Godown.
3. At BUNKAPORE—A Bungalow and Cotton Ginning House, together with lease of about 100 acres Grass Land, within the old Fort Walls.
4. At HOOBLEE—A large and substantially built Godown, with Bungalow, Outhouses, and Land attached.
5. At TUDDRY—A large Wooden Building, formerly used as a Screw House. Old Screws and Sundries will also be sold with the above.
6. At CARWAR—Valuable Building Sites.

Terms of Sale to be had on application.

PATRICK CHRYSTAL,

Manager, Carwar Company, Limited,

Agents to Attornies of the late D. Dunbar.

Carwar, February, 1872.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. R. FELL & SON have been instructed to submit to public Auction, at their Rooms, in East Street, Poona, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 21st March, the following properties :—

AT SHOLAPORE—LOT 1.

All the right, title, and interest of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, known as the Prince of Wales Railway Hotel, shop, warehouses, dwelling houses, and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement six acres or thereabouts, registered under No 49, situate on the north side of a Public Road leading from the Sudder Bazaar to the Railway Station at Sholapore in the Deccan, and bounded on the east by land now or lately belonging to Government, on the west partly by property belonging to Mahomed Aly, Jemadar, and partly by property belonging to Muncherjee Pallonjee, on the north by the Cavalry Lines, and on the south by the said Public Road leading from the Sudder Bazaar to the Railway S[illegible]

LOT 2.

All the right, title, and interest of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of and in [illegible] piece or parcel of land or [illegible] or Bungalow and buildings standing thereon [illegible] known as Captain Jackson's Bungalow, [illegible], situate at Sholapore in the Deccan, and registered under No. 17, [illegible] garden ground, now or lately belonging [illegible] Marwaree, on the west by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Hooka Shet Gamkar, on the north by a vacant piece of ground belonging to Government, and on the south by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Syed Aly, Moonshee.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the Public Road, and on the south by Lot 4.

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 3, known also by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm, registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, and on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

AT PAUNCHGUNNY—LOT 5.

The two bungalows known as "Welton Villa" and "Melbourne Cottage," together with the out-houses belonging thereto, and about 21 beegas of land well stocked with trees, and abundantly supplied with water.

Conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneer's or at the office of the Land Mortgage Bank of India [illegible]

[illegible] AY STATIONS.

ADVER[illegible]etor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. [redacted] Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., [illegible] have the privilege of advertising in their own [illegible] uld find the publication of their announcement [illegible] tions a decided means of extending their business.

ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND [illegible] proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Rail[illegible] stination, Placards exhibited at the different [illegible] lines are every day becoming more and more [illegible] of bringing the Advertisers' business to the [illegible]

[illegible] eir P[illegible] lect the Stations, on either line, at which [illegible] is posted, and may advertise for any period [illegible] agreed [illegible] The charges have been fixed on an ex[illegible] erate s[illegible] to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal [illegible] new me[illegible] now offered of making announcements [illegible] e Public [illegible] according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed [illegible] bay Gaz[illegible] Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PHOTOGRAPHS, Carte-de-Visite size of the late EARL MAYO, and his ASSASSIN, SHERE ALLI, for SALE by BOURNE and SHEPHERD.—Price, Rs. 1 per Copy. Also, Carte Photographs of H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the supply of 10 TONS of TALLOW, to be delivered as required.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Tallow," should be lodged at Undersigned's Office on or before the 11th instant.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET,

CALCUTTA.

52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES

(Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to [illegible] which stock of Cushions on their new principle always on [illegible] of the can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and [illegible] Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by [illegible] securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table being deratum, as the inconvenience hitherto [illegible] as the old Cushions are unavailable for play during such very great. under repair, has been admitted [illegible]

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India on [illegible] premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their [illegible], so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at home in England.

[illegible] is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of [illegible] in their domestic circles as in the first families of the [illegible] aristocracy.

[illegible] B. B.

In accordance [illegible] their established practice of introducing [illegible] Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure Novelty [illegible] that they have made arrangements to supply the late novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. Lazarus & Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.

Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

WANTED.

A GOOD EUROPEAN CLERK may hear of a SITUATION by applying by letter to "X. Y.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a very convenient and dry GODOWN, having two entrances, fit for Storing Goods and for a Shop, lately vacated by Messrs. JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE and Co., Shopkeepers, in Forbes Street, No. 1.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the well known and spacious Bungalow "THE ALTAMONT," most excellently situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. M. KEIR, Esq. There is no other Bungalow which can surpass this in convenience, elegance, and position. It has pure sea-breeze, and commands a charming view of the whole island. For Rent and other particulars apply to DADY MANOCKJEE LIMJEE at the Office of Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., 1, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tol Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.

Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.

Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Office of the Undersigned—

CLARET.

H. & C. Balaresque Vray Canon, at	Rs. 16 per doz.
H. & C. Balaresque Chateau des Frands, at	,, 13 ,,
J. Belly Jeune St. Estephe, at	,, 8-8 ,,

BRANDY.

H. de Faulong's Old Cognac of 1825, strongly recommended, at	,, 25 ,,

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s	
Brandy	Rs. 25 per doz.
Sherry	,, 25 ,,
GORDON'S	
Brown Sherry	,, 24 ,,
LARRONDE FRERE'S	
St. Julien	,, 12 ,,
Margaux	,, 15 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
W. McEWAN'S	
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8 ,,
Ditto Pints	,, 2-8 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry	Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	,, 42 per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS :—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 20 ,, ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,, ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,, ,,
SPARKLING :—	
Hock	,, 15 ,, ,,
Moselle	,, 15 ,, ,,
CLARETS :—	
St. Estephe	,, 9 ,, ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28 ,, ,,
BRANDY :—	
Triocche & Co.	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22 ,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 22 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 22 ,, ,,
Gautier Frerès	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.
ITALIAN WINES :—	
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	,, 14 [redacted]
Moscato Bianco	,, 14
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	,, 14
Brachetto	,, 14
Barolo	,, 14
Nebiolo	,, 14
Passito	,, 14
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	,, 160
VERMOUTH :—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.	
BEER :—	
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	,, 6 p
MAAGBITTER :—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—	
Carriage Candles 6¾ as. per packet of 6.	
In small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE :—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green [illegible] and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
ITALIAN FIGS :—	
In [illegible] of about 2 lbs. 10 as. each.	
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.	
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 ,,	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, March, 1872.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION OF VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JUST LANDED, a Fresh Assortment of very Superior

GENTLEMEN'S CHELSEA PATENT DRESS BOOTS.

Do. do. GLOVE KID do.

Do. do. PATENT ELASTIC GOL BOOTS

Do. do. CALF do. do. do.

LADIES' WHITE KID BOOTS (with and without Heels).

TERMS—CASH.

RUSSELL & Co.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,

OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY and Press Companies' shares rising. Spinning shares declining. Government Paper quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	27½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
57,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,530
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	880
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
750	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,825
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,050
980	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	925
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,500
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,775

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500			Carwar Company	800
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
300	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 p	Fort Press Co	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,120
300	1,000	all	200 ps	Frecen Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	635
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000		Broach Cotton Co.	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 to 415
8,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......				East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ...	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London ...	At sight ...	1s. 11 9/16d. to 0½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 to 99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	101½
Four per cent	99½ to 99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 2nd March 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,789	0	1
Merchandize	104,222	9	5
Extra Trains	1,122	0	0
Electric Telegraph	752	8	0
Total Rs.	1,53,886	1	6

Corresponding week in March 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,282	11	1
Merchandize	64,588	4	0
Electric Telegraph	753	1	6
Total Rs.	1,11,444	0	7
Increase	42,442	0	11

CALCUTTA.—2ND MARCH.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents., at Rs. 99 or 1 discount, and small sums at Rs. 99-1 or 0-12 discount.

4½ per cents at Rs. 101-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,425 and one for Rs. 1,430.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH MARCH.

London ..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Arabia (s)	Mathews	Calcutta, Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Ida	Morris	Rangoon.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Grant	England.

The barque M. de St. Aldegonde, to Falmouth, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Virago, to Liverpool.
Steamer Athol, to Liverpool.
Steamer Arabia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Camperdown, to Falmouth.
Ship Dovercourt, to Colombo.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 2	Isabella	Read	Bombay, Feb. 3.
	Lord Lyndhurst	Bain	London, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 2	Indus (s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 3	Lansdowne	Pondicherry.
	Meinam (F. S.)	Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 3	Meinam (F. S.)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 6th March, 7 P.M.—Extra Mail steamer from Australia arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 9 cases tobacco, James Bogie.
Redewater (s), 100 drums linseed oil, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.
Mirfield (s), 100 barrels Stockholm tar, S. E. Narrelwala.

FROM LONDON.

Medea, 40 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Wellesley (s), 20 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Dilston Castle (s), 100 casks Portland cement, Hussonally Cassumjee; 20 casks Portland cement, Henry Rogers; 25 casks pale ale, Jamsetjee Framjee; 6 barrels tallow, Heptoola Allibhoy; 10 cases soap Tyebally Sooltanally.
Redewater (s), 18 cases iron safes, Heptoola Allybhoy; 75 cases port wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Dovercourt, 24 cases champagne, D. S. Kemp & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Urano (s), 14 cases beads, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 250 boxes Europe figs, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 49 cases brandy, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila, 50 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 25 bales cotton and 45 bales hemp, Mooljee Heerjee; 75 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewsee; 22 bales cotton, Pragjee Luckmedass; 50 bales hemp, Munjee Moorarjee.
Bella Maria, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee; 20 bales cotton, C. H. Metha; 30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 60 bales cotton, M. A. Cursondass.
Prince Patrick, 600 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippett & Co.; 1,200 bags galls, Dewchund Soonderdass.
Augusta, 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 25 bales hides, Peerbhoy Asser.
Prince Leopold, 250 bales rags, Damoder Ookerda.
Astarte, 102 bales hemp, Khatow Matura; 50 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.
Caledon (s), 80 bales wool, Canjee Khetsey; 15 bales hides, Dawood Hasson; 80 cases dry ginger, Somchund Motichund; 7 cases cardamoms, Hurjeevan Mahdowdass; 34 bales cotton, M. Roonan; 52 bales cotton, Vulubdass Vittuldass; 50 bales wool, Goolam Hussan Fazul & Co.; 122 bales cotton, Custoor Tarachund; 114 bales wool Vussonjee Dewchund; 50 bales wool, Soonderjee Damodhur; 40 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 250 bales cotton, Heerachund Cursonjee; 50 bales wool, Coorjee Cullianjee; 200 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee, & Co.; 140 bales cotton, Sonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Dhunjee Khimjee; 50 bales cotton, Laduckbhoy Dattoo; 70 bales hemp, Soonderdas Mooljee; 61 bales hides, Shariff Salla Mahomed & Co.; 229 packages Colombo roots, Hassanbhoy Thaver & Co.
Hutton (s), 150 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 2,200 bundles coir yarn, Peraz Chamsee.
Richmond (s), 250 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.; 30 cases ginger and 41 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Harold (s), 50 bales cotton, King & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra (s), 35 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.
Dilston Castle (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 80 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vizbookundass; 75 bales wool, Pursotum Versy; 51 bales cotton, Nensookdass Shobaram; 50 bales cotton, King, & Co.; 147 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee; 50 bales cotton, Soonderdas Mooljee; 37 bags coffee, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Redewater (s), 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 300 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 82 bales cotton, Naronjee Bhimjee; 50 bales wool, Vizboccan Amrootlall.
Royal Standard (s), 650 bundles galls, Visrambhoy Ebrahim & Co; 23 bales cotton, Toolseedas Vurjdass; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Mongolia (s), 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Virago (s), 250 bales cotton, Mooljee Liladhur; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Thunderbolt, 500 bundles galls, Canjee Jetta.
Westminster, 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 15 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 144 pieces and 5 bundles E. teeth, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 1 case false mace, Dhunraj Chimundass; 100 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 20 bales hides, D. G. Husson and Co.; 10 cases peacock feathers and 7 bales hides, G. H. Razan.
Malabar, 36 cases mother o' pearl shells, Coonjee Gungajee and Co.
Pekin (s), 30 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Urano (s), 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Pekin (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Sumatra (s), 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

North Tyne (s), 250 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.
Sumatra (s), 55 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sumatra (s), 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.
City of Pekin, 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.
Ivanhoe, 14 bales hides, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 50 bags coffee, M. M. Misree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 66 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 40 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 310 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 bundles coffee, Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas; 61 bales cotton, Currumbhoy Ebram; 295 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow and Co.; 140 cwts sandal wood, R. Habibbhoy.
Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Hunsraz Parromul; 20 bundles English steel, Cullianjee Ookerda.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 5 6
650	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6½ lbs.	4 8 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.	5 11 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.	5 11 0
2,500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	5 0 0
4,000	,, Jacconets	40 ,, 20 ,, 2½ lbs.	1 15 6
4,600	,, Mulls (G.E.)	45 ,, 20	2 6 6
400	,, W. G. Prints	24 ,, 28	2 14 0
600	,, ,, ,,	24 ,, 28	2 15 0
200	,, ,, ,,	33 ,, 24	5 0 6
750 pairs	Dhoties	50 ,, 10	2 6 6
750	,,	50 ,, 11	2 10 6

COTTON.

25 candies	New Bhownuggur (ready)	Rs. 260
125	,, ,, (15 days)	,, 258
250	,, Dhollerah (10th May)	,, 255½
75	,, Narisd (ready)	,, 220-23
100	,, Broach ,,	,, 255
50	,, ,, ,,	,, 250-62
75	,, Broach M.G. (ready)	,, 280-92
50	,, ,, ,,	,, 285-86
75	,, Khandeish (W. selection)	,, 240
200	,, Oomrawuttee (full-pressed)	,, 269
150	,, Akote (ready)	,, 270½
50	,, ,, ,,	,, 272
200	,, ,, (full-pressed)	,, 275
250	,, Old Veerumgaum (W. selection)	,, 215
50	,, Ahmedabad ,,	,, 225
125	,, Sawginned Dharwar (ready)	,, 212

YARNS.

16 bales	Turkey Red, No. 40-50	As. 19
16	,, ,, No. 30-40	,, 27
2	,, ,, No. 16-22	,, 17
10	,, Water, No. 30	,, 12½
20	,, ,, No. 30	,, 12

METALS.

215 tons	Swedish Bar Iron, per candy	Rs 45
150	,, ,, ,,	,, 45¼

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—6TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th March, 7-14 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th March, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 7 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th March, 7-43 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 2 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th March, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th March, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 6	0 10
,, Galle	2 53	0 36
,, Kurrachee	1 24	0 10
,, Madras	1 31	0 14

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th March, 11-10 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th March, 7-43 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th March, 7-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia. Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Belgaum.
Kelly, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Belgaum.
Carey, Quarter Master, 4th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Fraser, M.D., Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolalee.
Simpson, Major, Paymaster, 1-11th Foot, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Phillipps, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Saunders, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Ward, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Blomfield, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Knight, Captain, 2-19th Regiment, to join, to Allahabad.
Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.
Kelly, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.
Mathews, Riding Master, 3rd Hussars, from furlough, to Ahmednuggur.
Lyons, Apothecary, Bengal Sub-Medical Department, from leave, to Allahabad.
Houlditch, Lieutenant, [illegible] Regiment, on duty, to Saugor.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 6th March 1872.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 75, dated 24th January 1872, the C. in C. is pleased to publish the following Extract from a Resolution by Government in the General Depart., No. 659 of 10th ultimo, for information and guidance:—

The Revenue Commissioners and the Commissioner in Sind have applied for the number of scale and weights given below—

Northern Division	286
Southern ,,	209
Sind	214
Total	709

The Revenue Commissioners and the Commissioner in Sind are therefore requested to instruct the officers under them to obtain the scales and weights in local bazars at a very moderate cost, charging the same in their contingent bills.

Government trust that the discretion placed in officers will be used with great care.

The examination of officers attending the first course of Garrison Instruction will commence on Monday, the 15th of April, under detailed instructions, which will be communicated to the General Officers Commanding the Poona and Mhow Divisions.

The Boards of Examination will be detailed as far as possible in conformity with para. 7 Horse Guards G.O. No. 65 of 1870. The President should in all cases be a field officer of Artillery, or an officer of similar rank who have passed the Staff College.

Garrison Inspectors will report to the Officer Commanding the station the date upon which the examination may conclude in order that the officers composing the class may be directed to rejoin their regiments without delay.

The second course of Garrison Instruction will commence on the 15th of June, and General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will send to the Adjutant General, on the 15th of May, the names of the officers selected to go through the course in conformity with the rules laid down in para. 9 of G. O. C. 725 of 1871.

Capt. J. Jopp, S. C., is attached to do duty with the 18th Regt. N. I., and will travel on duty at the public expense.

Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Plunkett, 9th Brig. R. A., now on leave in Bombay, will attend the Remount Committee, vice Veterinary Surgeon Duck, proceeded on leave, and will rejoin his Bat. at Deesa on completion of the duty.

The services of Sergt. Alfred Sincock, 3rd Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Hospl. Sergt. J. J. Pitt is appointed to act as Quartermaster Sergt. to the Deolalee Depot, with effect from 25th Feb. and until further orders.

The Officer Commanding 3rd Hussars is authorized to issue to each of 25 horses in his regiment 10lbs. of Lucerne grass daily, for one month, from the 1st ins ant, inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn (4th Bat. F. Brig.) from date of departure to England, per troop ship, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. W. L. C. Gordon (E. Bat. 18th Brig.) from 29th Feb. to 29th March 1872, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

59th Foot—Capt. R. Dave, to Cashmere, from 15th April to 14th Oct., on private affairs, and Capt. J. T. Rudd, to Cashmere, from 15th April to 14th Oct., on private affairs.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes,* specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRADBURY—February 13th, at Khulna, the wife of J. F. Bradbury, C.S., of daughter.
CASSEDY—March 1st, at "Calcutta Hotel," Waterloo Street, Mrs. F. J. Cassedy, of a son.
FREDERICK—February 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Chas. Frederick, of a daughter.
GOWENLOCK—February 27th, at 93, Clive Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. H. Gowenlock, Esq., of a son.
KEELAN—February 28th, at Monghyr, the wife of Thomas M' Keelan, of a son.
PARSONS—Febuary 29th, at Simla, the wife of Major J. E. B. Parsons, of son.

MARRIAGE.

WYLLIE—COBB—March 2nd, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M.A., Henry Shaw, third son of Colonel Robert Wyllie, late H.E.I.C.S., to Adeline Emily, third daughter of Thomas Cobb, Esq., Sandgate, Kent.

DEATHS.

BRADBURY—February 29th, at Khulna, Ethel Lucie, the infant daughter of J. F. Bradbury, C.S., 17 days after her birth.
GORDON—February 29th, at Morar, G. W. R. Gordon, Lieut., 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, aged 21.
LIVINGSTONE—February 23rd, at Hauppur, C. F. Hand, clerk, Small Cause Court, Umritsur, the beloved son of Mrs. M. Livingstone.
MARTIN—March 2nd, at Agra, after a long and painful illness, Elizabeth Florina, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. T. A. Martin, Collector of Customs, Jhansie, aged 40 years and 2 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

IT is to be wished that the compilers of telegrams at home would try to send us facts instead of opinions. Bolton's Agent yesterday assured us that "the press was unanimous, and the public no less so, in believing the *Alabama* question would be settled peacefully." Now, we do not want to know what the compiler of a telegram in London believes the public believe about any question whatever. Some news of the tenor of the American reply to the despatch of the English Cabinet would have been of real value. Nobody supposes that the United States will declare war. But, with all respect for our ingenuous correspondent "F.," we believe that the Americans are determined not to put an end to the quarrel about the *Alabama* claims unless they get their own way. They will speak many smooth words, no doubt, to persuade us that we ought not to repudiate a Treaty which our Government concluded in the belief that it might perhaps make us liable to pay two or three millions, but under which the Americans wish to claim two or three hundred millions. John Bull, too, is very simple and soft-hearted, and easily imposed-upon. As Byron has it,

> The world is a bundle of hay
> Mankind are the asses that pull—
> Each tugs it a different way—
> And the greatest of all is John Bull.

But John Bull will show himself a greater fool than usual if he lets the Americans coax him into further negotiations before they have distinctly abandoned their claim to compensation for indirect damages. If, now that he has once fairly got his head out of the noose, he lets the Yankees with their "soft sawder" entice him into letting them put it round his neck again, he will certainly deserve throttling.

THE *Times of India* published yesterday a letter from Calcutta, with the slightly pretentious heading, "Mussulman Leaders and Hallucinations "in High Places," which has the merit of putting into plain language thoughts that have occurred to many of us regarding the competition prayer and thanksgiving meetings that have been so common in India of late. The writer justly says—

> "In India especially just now we want realities, not shadows and phantoms. It is not an Oriental custom to go to the *mundir* or the *mosque* and offer up prayers on these occasions; but rather, as I did myself, to give a *khanah,* or have a nautch or fireworks or other demonstrations of joy and rejoicing. The idea of the Mahomedans being thankful to God because the Prince of Wales did not die is so supremely ridiculous, and the picture of Abdul Lateef and Kazi Abdul Buri running about the *mosques* with forms of prayers is so truly absurd, that the only rational conception one can have of the scene is that it is painted for the special benefit of a set of very simple people."

Perhaps the fairest view to take of these demonstrations is that they show the willingness of the mass of the people to enjoy a holiday whenever they can get one. Probably not one in ten thousand of all who returned thanks for the recovery of the Prince of Wales had the least idea why they were summoned to meet in their mosques and temples: it was enough for them that the chiefs of their caste or community had called them together. As for the leaders, the animating motive with most of them was a desire to win the good graces of the English Government; but in this Presidency, according to one of the native papers, the gathering of Hindoos in their thousands at two different temples on thanksgiving [illegible] might be accounted for by the rivalry between the principal men of the two sections into [illegible] the Sonar caste is divided here. It was in fact a fierce struggle between the champions of the old and the new school to see which of them could claim the allegiance of the largest number of followers and get the longest list of distinguished names to send for publication in the newspapers; and one well-known native gentleman, determined not to fall out with either party, actually made a point of returning thanks at both temples. Loyalty of this kind does not mean very much; but on the other hand it is harmless enough, and we have not the slightest doubt that in Bombay at events nine-tenths of the population are [illegible] well-affected towards the English Government [illegible] intelligent regard for their own interests [illegible] induce them to be. Nothing more than this should be expected of them; and we are not sure that [illegible] self-interest of the masses may not be as good a [illegible]ndation as loyal sentiment for English statesmen [illegible] build upon in India.

The *Times of India* correspondent goes on to blame the Government in Calcutta for [illegible]ing in any way the pretended "leaders" of the Mahometan community there, who, he says, only exist for the purpose of "getting up addresses to "departing Governors or persuading the Govern"ment that the Mahometans are contented when "they are known to be the reverse." The hapless Government—how can it act so as to escape criticism? If it listens respectfully to the leaders of the Mahometans, it is taunted with its foolish credulity; if it were to refuse to listen to them, what an outcry would be raised against it for its recklessness in creating a new Mahometan grievance! We do not see how the Government can fairly refuse to have anything to do with the men who have provoked the special correspondent of the *Times of India* to wrath, until the community to which they belong repudiates their leadership; nor indeed can there be any reason why the Government should take such a course, if it be true, as the same correspondent alleges, that the belief with which "some persons in high places are afflicted—that "there is a deep-laid Mahometan or Wahabee "conspiracy to blow the English Government "into the air"—is "a hallucination." "I don't "believe a word of it," the correspondent declares; and, having read so far, we came to the conclusion that there was an end of the matter, and that the stories current of Wahabee plots might all be dismissed as idle dreams. But, reading on, we found it hard to make out what the correspondent does believe. "There "may," he says, "be disaffection; in fact, there *is* "widespread discontent, and, when there is "widespread discontent, there is certain to be a "considerable amount of disaffection, but I do "not believe in the conspiracy theory, for the "plain and sensible reason that I think the real "leaders of the Mahomedan community are not "at all so ignorant or foolish as they are made "to appear. The friends of Ameer Khan were "and are, naturally, very hostile to a Govern"ment who instituted proceedings, which not "only they but the whole Mahomedan commu"nity think were something very like persecu"tion. Well, suppose even that they (the "friends) resolved to take revenge in some way "or other. However horrible the means adopted "might be, I see nothing extraordinary in it." Well, the meaning of this seems to be clear enough. The Mahometan community, according to the correspondent, sympathizes to a man with Ameer Khan, and the "friends" of this victim of "persecution" took some time ago the resolution to avenge him by murdering the Chief Justice and the Governor General. It is very "horrible"; but the correspondent thinks there is "nothing extraordinary in it," and, on mature consideration, he declines to speak of it as a plot. What, in Heaven's name, does he call it? We do not gather from his letter that he disbelieves the charge against Ameer Khan of having aided a treasonable organisation which had been framed to upset the English Government, for he complains of Mr. George Campbell for not having sent Mr. Wauchope to Patna, "the very head-quarters of the 'conspi"rators.'" We do him no injustice, therefore, in assuming that he thinks the Wahabees were politically dangerous before the trial of Ameer Khan, and that they have now taken to the practice of assassination. What, then, is the difference between his views and those of the "alarmists" who are afflicted with "hallucinations"? In the leading article of the *Times of India* for which the correspondent's letter supplies the text, we are told that "deep-laid "conspiracies," if they exist at all, "must "be largely attributable to the ostentatious "but abortive proceedings in specially arranged "Courts of Law." Our contemporary kindly adds, for our special benefit, the reflection that "it is easy for journalists to make a point in "denouncing the licence of speech used by that "forensic champion, Mr. Anstey." We have the misfortune to differ with him in opinion as to the ease of "making points." We have known journalists of amazing industry in the manufacture of printed matter by the yard, who could never by any chance make a point, or write a sentence conveying to ordinary readers a clear and definite notion of their meaning. In this instance, we cannot understand what the *Times of India* wishes to assert, when it asks, "why, in the name "of common sense, and the public good," the Government "provided for Mr. Anstey a stage "on which he could, to his heart's content, per"form the part of the magniloquent constitu"tional patriot." Does our contemporary mean to argue that the High Court should have refused even to hear the application of Mr. Anstey for a writ of *habeas corpus* to rescue Ameer Khan from the bondage in which he was held by "his "oppressor, Lord Mayo"? If so, he must surely admit that only the existence of such a treasonable conspiracy as he and his correspondent persist to this day in speaking of as "a hallucination" could have justified the arbitrary proceedings he now condemns the Government for not having had recourse to.

THE great trial is over; and, as must have been foreseen for the last two or three weeks, the end is that claimant's case has utterly broken down, and he himself has been committed for perjury. The evidence about the tattooing sufficed in itself to show that the plaintiff was an impostor. The Attorney-General, when the claimant was in the witness-box, cleverly misled him on cross-examination by suggesting that it was Arthur Orton whom the defence supposed to have been tattooed, and the witness then swore roundly that there were no marks of the kind upon him. Since the case for the defence was opened, it has been proved by Lord Bellew, a school-fellow of Sir Roger Tichborne, that he tattooed the real Baronet on the arm in a way that must have been indelible. The production, too, of the letter written by Arthur Orton in England would have caused the collapse of any ordinary case. The committal of the plaintiff for perjury will be a poor satisfaction to the defence for the ruinous cost of the most protracted legal proceedings within living memory.

THE migration to Simla will, the *Pioneer* believes, be this year a month later than usual.

MR. HENRY R. CLARKE has been appointed to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Agra.

WE (*Englishman*) hear by telegraph from Tipai Mukh that the wing of the 22nd Regiment N. I. left on the 29th February, and the head-quarters of the 44th on Saturday. Both regiments left on rafts.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Stephenson, M. A., chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, to be Honorary Chaplain to His Excellency, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

MAJOR O. PROBYN, Superintendent of the Khandeish Police, has been appointed to act as Inspector General of Prisons in the Bombay Presidency, during the absence on two years' leave of Dr. Cruickshank.

ON receipt of the news of the murder of Lord Mayo, the Raja of Cochin issued an order to all classes of his subjects to testify, according to their respective national observances, their sorrow at this great calamity, and their respect for the memory of the departed statesman.

THE Government of India have intimated to the Madras Government that the subject of provision of refuge at [illegible] for a fortified arsenal and place [illegible] consideration of the [illegible] is at present under the [illegible] Department, and the result will be communicated at an early date.

IN a recent correspondence with the Government of Bombay, the Government of India have directed the withdrawal of the Financial Orders of the 26th February 1867, for the admission of Deputy Sheriffs to superannuation pension. The present order, however, is not to affect officers who have before this date held the appointment.

IN mentioning the report that Major Bourke, Military Secretary to the late Viceroy, has been placed temporarily on special duty, the *Indian Daily News* says—"It is to be regretted that, under the circumstances, Lord Northbrooke has not taken over all Lord Mayo's staff. The act would have been not only a right and delicate one, but it would have proved exceedingly popular [illegible] had almost hoped Her Majesty would have [illegible] to this effect."

ON receipt of the [illegible] the recent attempt on the life of Her Most Gracious [illegible] the Queen, His Excellency the Acting Governor General telegraphed to the Secretary of State on the part of the Government of India, expressing their anxiety to learn that Her Majesty's health had not suffered from the incident. In reply, the Queen has returned Her Majesty's best thanks, and has intimated that Her Majesty had not suffered, and was well.

THE *Englishman* says—"We believe the statement put forth by a contemporary, that Captain Lockwood would, on his return from India, take up the Magistracy of Barrackpore, to which he had been appointed 'at the special request of Lady Mayo,' is altogether incorrect. The statement would not be worth contradicting, but that it might injure in the minds of unthinking people the reputation of all the persons [illegible]med, and of the present Magistrate of Barrackpore."

THE Government of India have intimated their approval of the abolition of [illegible] appointment of Consulting Engineer for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company and the transfer of the duties pertaining to the office to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government; also of the revival of the appointment of Under Secretary to Government in the D. P. W., which has hitherto been in abeyance. The net saving effected by the change is Rs. 14,826 per annum.

WE (*Englishman*) are glad to be able to correct a mis-statement which recently appeared in our columns, to the effect that the temporary separation of the offices of Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police had been forced upon the Lieutenant-Governor by the Government of India. The actual facts are that the Supreme Government at once and completely acquiesced in the proposal which emanated from Mr. Campbell. Our informants were in error in thinking that there had been any difference of opinion between the two Governments.

THE *Umritu Bazar Patrika* attributes the assassination of Lord Mayo to Wahabee influences. Of the late Viceroy, it writes—"We confess that Lord Mayo was not popular, but this was owing rather to circumstances than to any fault of his own. A firmer man there never was. *Any other than Lord Mayo would have succumbed to the deafening cries raised by the Anglo-Saxon community after the imposition of the 3⅛ per cent Income Tax. But His Lordship was instinctively aware whence the cries came, and suffered all sorts of abuse to protect the poor ryots of India from further taxation.*" With reference to the above the *Pioneer* asks—"Will any of the numerous gentlemen going to England to give evidence before the Select Committee remember this expression of opinion and quote it?"

THE *Indian Observer* considers that the best mode of governing India is to do just what the people want. The remedy for discontent, it considers, "lies in a nutshell;" and here are the contents thereof. "Let us give up improving men's condition without their consent or in spite of their violent resistance. If people do not wish for roads, in Heaven's name let them wade through the mud. If roads are really wanted, they will find it out some day. If they do not value the inestimable blessing of red-puggreed policemen, let the town be guarded as of old by sleepy chowkidars, who, by the way, appear to have done quite as much towards suppressing crime as their successors. As railways do not pay at present, let us wait a while before making any addition to their number. If canal-water will not sell, because the cultivators prefer the risk of starvation to the certainty of expense, let them take the risk till our finances are so flourishing that we can afford to pay the interest on irrigation loans from general revenues without extra taxation. Where an evil is felt by the people, let us by all means try to remove it; where it is not felt, why incur their inappeasable hatred by interfering? Great sacrifices would of course be called for on the part of brilliant engineers whose reputation must be made by great imperial works. A regular massacre will be required of cotton commissioners and statistical directors and other charlatans who live by windy talk; but our firm belief is that if a considerate policy it not voluntarily adopted, it will some day be forced upon us." The logical climax to this argument would be, If the people do not wish for a foreign Government, in Heaven's name let us leave them to govern themselves.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY a special general meeting of the Bench was held in the Durbar Room, but though the proceedings were long, they were not particularly important. The proposal simply to record the letter from Government, dated 18th January, on the subject of the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry asked for in 1869, drew out Mr. Forbes with his municipal reform bludgeon, and Government's conduct towards the Justices was once more animadverted on. He proposed the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee:—

> That the whole correspondence between the Secretary to Government and the Clerk of the Peace relative to the request of the Bench for the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the working of the Municipal Act and concluding with Mr. Ravenscroft's letter of 18th January 1872, together with the resolution of the Bench on this subject, be printed and circulated among the Justices with a view to the action of Government in this matter being discussed on a day to be hereafter fixed.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee thought the continual jarrings with Government should, if possible, be dropped. A discussion ensued, and Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Maclean, proposed the following amendment:—

> That the Justices having heard read the letter of the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 935, dated 18th January 1872, beg leave respectfully to adhere to their former resolution of the 4th December last conveyed to Government in the letter of the Clerk of the Peace, No. 182, of the 5th December 1871.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

On the question of the grant for carrying out the working of a certain portion of the Contagious Diseases Act, Mr. Nowrojee took occasion to abuse (in an official capacity, of course,) the Health Officer, for apparently while in the pay of the Municipality doing duties in connection with the Act which saved Government a considerable amount monthly. Mr. Nowrojee suggested a vote of censure upon Dr. Hewlett, who did not think it worth while to clear himself from the imputations gravely cast upon him, and the subject died prematurely. Dr. Dallas proposed the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassudew and carried:—

> That Government be informed, in reply to their resolution No. 38, General Department, dated 4th January 1872, that the Bench have no intention to contribute to the expenses for 1872 of the Contagious Diseases Act.
>
> 2. That the Justices decline all responsibility for the lease of the Lock Hospital which they now learn for the first time was executed by the late Municipal Commissioner on the 18th January 1871 without knowledge or authority.
>
> That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to discontinue at once the connection of all officers of the Municipality with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act.

It was then proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassedew—

> That the amount claimed by Nusserwanjee Coyajee, viz., Rs. 251-9-10, for deputation allowance while in temporary charge of the office of Controller of Municipal Accounts, be paid.

The motion was carried after some objection by Mr. Bogie.

It was next proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and [illegible] poorjee, and carried—

> That the Clerk of the Peace communicate with Government, requesting [illegible] to permit the Accountant General to carry out the concurrent audit of Municipal accounts from the 1st January 1872 on an annual payment of Rs [illegible],000.

Mr. Hope next proposed, [illegible] by Mr. Narayen Wassudew—

> That the sum of Rs. 1,555, due for the month of December to the P[illegible], who were reduced in that month, be paid.

The motion was carried.

A petition from certain people who keep salt pans near Antop Hill, praying that the nuisance caused to them and their property by the exposure on the hill of carcases, portions of which it was alleged fell among the salt when they were being carried off by vultures, brought out Mr. Hope and Dr. Blaney in opposite lists. The Commissioner said he had visited Antop Hill and found no nuisance, and he reminded the Bench that at present the Municipality drew in Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 annually from the exposure of the carcases at Antop Hill. Dr. Blaney said he too had visited the hill and found a great nuisance, and into the moist [illegible]ions of the carcasses percolated about. Dr. [illegible] by the people round length to [illegible] the savoury [illegible] and the drawn out [illegible] left the Chairman with few Justices under [illegible] protection. Dr. Blaney ultimately proposed [illegible] seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassudew—

> That the dead animals of the city be removed to the Municipal Stall at Coorla.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Hope then said it was ridiculous to have questions decided with so few members present, and gave notice that he would resume the subject at a subsequent date.

The Bench then adjourned.

"[illegible] put that back where you took it from!" [illegible] lass said when young Rory snatched a kiss. [illegible] Irish footman, who got a situation at the West End of London, on entering a room where there was a vase of golden fish, exclaimed, "Well, this is the first time I ever saw red herrings alive."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LIVERPOOL, 5TH MARCH, 3 P.M.

The Market opened advancing and closed strong.

Sales	23,000 bales.
Surats	6,000 ,,
Imports	3,200 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8½d.
Oomrawuttee	8¼d.
Compta	7¾d.
Dhollera to arrive via Canal May and June	8⅝d.
9 lb. Shirtings	8s. 7½d.

Manchester strong.

The present advance is supposed to be owing to the probable amicable arrangement of the Alabama claims.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH, 2-20 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened and closed strong.

Sales	20,000 bales.
Surats	5,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8 3/16d.
Oomrawattee	8 7/16d.
Good Fair Sawginned Broach, March and April delivery, via Suez Canal	9⅞d.
Oomra., via Cape, Feby. shipt.	8⅞d.
Sawginned Dharwar, fully fair, ship named	8 15/16d.

The Claimant in the Tichborne case has been nonsuited, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

APPOINTMENTS.

THE INCOME TAX.

CONCLUSION OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

The following appointments have been officially gazetted:—

General Probyn, V.C., to be Equerry to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Robert Robinson to be Governor of Sydney.

Sir Philip Wodehouse to be Governor of Bombay.

A letter from Mr. John Bright has been published, stating that the Income Tax is odious and unfair, and recommending that the public expenditure should be lessened.

At the Southwark Police Court yesterday the Magistrate has been investigating an extraordinary libel case affecting the moral character of Lady Travers Twiss before her marriage.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Earle has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Northbrook.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Lonsdale.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH, 2-15 P.M.

The Tichborne case was concluded to-day. Serjeant Ballantine announced that he had communicated with Mr. Giffard, who had elected that the Claimant be non-suited.

Justice Bovill ordered the plaintiff to be taken into custody for perjury.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed strong.

Fair Dhollera ... 8½d.

The Manchester Market has been steadier and production decreasing.

7 lb. Shirtings	8s. 6d.
8¼ lb.	10d.
40's Mule Twist	15½d.
Consols	92⅝d.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, 11-17 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened strong and advancing.

Opening Sales	15,000 bales.
Imports	3,120 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	12,000 ,,
Uplands	11⅛d.
Orleans	11½d.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, 2 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed strong.

Sales	18,000 bales.
Surats	6,000 ,,
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports	12,000 ,,
On Ex. and Spec	6,000 ,,
Imports	3,120 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8½d.
Broach	10½d.
Compta	7¾d. to 7⅞d.
Uplands	11⅛d.
Oomrawuttee	8⅜d. to 8½d.
Dharwar	8d.
Orleans	11½d.
Dhollera, April and May shipment via Canal	8⅝d.
7 lb. Shirtings	8s. 7½d.
8¼ lb. ,,	10d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 3½d.

The Manchester Market to-day closed strong.

[PER REUTER'S INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

CALCUTTA, 6TH MARCH, 10-12 A.M.

General Brownlow, on the 27th, reports that all the Northern Howlong Chiefs had tendered their submission with the usual peace offerings. They have bound themselves by oaths and ceremonies to maintain friendly relations with Government for the future. They have also sent in their captives.

Yesterday evening a large and influential public meeting, convened by the Sheriff, was held in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the death of Lord Mayo, and sympathy with Lady Mayo. A committee was appointed to collect funds for a memorial of the late Viceroy.

MILITARY ITEMS.

CONDUCTOR E. F. FOX, of the Sappers and Miners, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

MAJOR J. GRAHAM, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. T. ARMSTRONG, Bengal [illegible] has been allowed furlough to Europe [illegible] certificate.

LIEUTENANT [illegible] Cavalry, has been allowed furlough [illegible] Bengal for two years, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN D. DORROCK, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT G. T. MORRIS, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SERGEANT J. PARKHILL, Public Works Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON A. M. BLOMFIELD, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN J. T. FORBES, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

IN consequence of the abolition of the Pay Office at Umballa, the Allahabad Circle will, from the 1st instant, comprise all stations in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Central [illegible]

ASSISTANT SURGEON [illegible] of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under rule 4 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR B. H. POTTINGER, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Mhow Division of the Army, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

A WESTERN physician was riding in an omnibus, when an Irishman stepped in, and recognising the doctor, said—"Och, an' sure, an' it's Dochtor J——, I persave." "That's my name, sir, but I haven't the pleasure of knowing you," responded the polite doctor. "Indade! but I'm the felly what made yer last boots, and which yer honour forgot to get a resate for the payment ov!" The ladies tittered, the doctor's memory was refreshed, and Paddy got his money and gave the "resate" when the doctor reached his destination.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appeared in your columns yesterday, signed "Another Rate-payer," in which he discusses the merits of an inlet tower for the Toolsee reservoir. It seems altogether to be misunderstood by the writer of the letter that the Toolsee reservoir is carried out entirely for the purpose of acting as a supplementary supply to Vehar, and that the water in the reservoir is to be stored up there for that purpose, an additional advantage to be derived from it being that, in case the Vehar dams gave way, there would be the Toolsee reservoir to fall back upon to prevent a water famine. The writer says this would only be required once in ten years, and that four lacks of rupees is too much to pay for the certainty of avoiding a water famine, which might occur so seldom. Experience would quickly alter his views in that respect, but I am afraid no argument would. Mr. Ormiston stated in his speech to the Justices—"The intention of the Justices with regard to Toolsee is that it should always contain a large quantity of water to provide against any emergency that might arise; if you withdraw the whole of it at stated periods of the year, and anything happens to Vehar, where is your reserve?" After this clear statement of the object of the Toolsee reservoir, and the necessity of keeping the water in the reservoir as a reserve, I cannot understand what Mr. Ormiston intends to do with his inlet tower when constructed. There are three large impounding reservoirs at Liverpool for the supply of that town, besides smaller ones, but there is only one of these reservoirs supplied with an inlet tower, the reservoir at the lowest level. At Manchester, also, there are three large impounding reservoirs with smaller ones, but only one inlet tower is provided. I have heard some people remark, however, that in case the Vehar dams go, the connection between Toolsee and Vehar main could not be made quickly except by the help of an inlet tower. Now, this is quite a fallacious idea, for with an inlet tower you must have the present adit under the dividing ridge leading from the tower. The pipes connecting Toolsee with the Vehar main (if it were thought advisable to make a connection in this way) would have to pass through this adit, and the connection between the pipe and tower would be most quickly made by constructing a strong head and passing the pipe through it. This, also, is the way the connection would have to be made in the case of the present adit with no tower, with the addition also of putting about ten feet (I make it) on to the top of the existing shaft to prevent the water from issuing above it.

I hold, however, that in case the Vehar dams gave way the quickest, cheapest, and safest way to make the connection between Toolsee and the Vehar main (where it had not been disturbed by the rush of water) would be to make a channel along the Vehar bed from Toolsee, and thus let the water run into the main, we should thus avoid putting the extra 200 feet pressure on the Vehar main and save the cost of piping. It might be possible, too, to quickly repair the Vehar dam which gave way, and throw the Toolsee water into Vehar: in either case the inlet tower would be quite unnecessary.

Mr. Ormiston cannot mean to connect Toolsee with the Vehar main—(I suppose at a safe distance from dam No. 1, a spot difficult to ascertain, and which would probably be at least two miles from the dam with four more to Toolsee, making six miles in all, which would cost at least 4½ lacks)—in order to use the Toolsee water to supply Malabar Hill; for if he did that, to quote his own words, where would be his reserve? Another unpleasant fact in connection with putting this extra pressure of 200 feet on the Vehar main (putting aside the question of reserve altogether) being that it would, I have not the least doubt, burst the main in places along the whole line. I am quite sure the Engineers to the Municipality would not take such a risk on themselves. Even now, with the present pressure, they tell me the main is constantly bursting, and pieces of pipe taken out of the ground with the metal not ⅛th of an inch thick. To put a pressure of over 350 feet head on such a pipe (32 in. diam.) would be more than any Engineer would dare to do. There is only one town in England (Oldham) where the pressure on the main is as great as this, and the pipes were in this case most carefully tested before they were put under this great pressure. The writer of the letter above referred to says that only once in ten years the Toolsee work would be of any use. He is mistaken here. Half of the Toolsee water (nearly 2 gallons per head, according to Mr. Walton's report,) will yearly be collected in Vehar, so that only half of it is wasted. The cost of a main to Bombay (supposing you do away with the reserve reservoir, which Mr. Ormiston evidently would *not* do,) would be too expensive a luxury to get only 2 gallons per head, in order to supply Malabar Hill and a few outlying districts.

I understand it is only during certain months in the year, near the commencement of the Monsoon, that the pressure in the main is not sufficient to supply some parts of Colaba and outlying districts. With the extra 2 gallons thrown into Vehar yearly from Toolsee (and thus filling it up to the waste weir) this difficulty will be obviated, and only such places as the highest parts of Malabar Hill will remain unsupplied. It is needless to say that it would be much cheaper to pump water to the top of Malabar Hill than spend over 12 lacks to connect it with Toolsee. Captain Baker has clearly pointed out the necessity of commencing the work at once, so I will make no connection on that head.—I am, &c.

C. E.

NEWS-LETTER.

SIMLA, 29TH FEBRUARY.

I DON'T know of anything more beautiful than Simla after a heavy fall of snow on a moonlight night, with a few red lights visible here and there; it seems to elevate one to the eighth heaven, if there is such a place. The thermometer has risen several degrees during the last few days; to-day it is 33 in my studio; we've had rain, hail, sleet, and a very high wind for the last three days. I fancy March will come in this time like a lion, judging from the manner in which February is taking leave of us. I wonder how many ladies popped the question to-day! I'm sorry to say I was not one of the favoured few to whom a proposal was made.

This promises to be a very full season; every day numbers of jampans, danties, and doolies, as well as equestrians, may be seen wending their way among the Mall to their respective residences. Talking of conveyances, I don't know how ladies can fancy travelling in one of those horrid doolies; they always take about four hours longer than the jampans, besides being so uncomfortable, yet they seem to be quite as much in demand.

Our Deputy Commissioner, Major Parsons, has been transferred to Loodiana, until the pleasure of the Government is known respecting Mr. Cowan. By that officer's suspension the natives, of course, have come to the sage conclusion that we are afraid of them, and everything that has happened lately but confirms them in their belief.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY HUNT SKY MEETING, 1872.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

STEWARDS.—F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Major Willoughby, Frank Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Gerald S. Fitzgerald, Esq., and P. A. R. Oldfield, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Lovers of sport—steeple-chasing more especially—should be thankful to the Stewards and the Honorary Secretary for their exertions in getting up another day's amusement. That there are not a few who do appreciate this species of sport the gathering at the Flats at Worlee evidently proved. Equestrians of both sexes were strong in numbers, while the ridge leading down to the tent, and the rods on either side of the course, were well furnished with equipages of every degree, from a four-in-hand dray downwards. While every hurdle had its quota of spectators, the water-jump was the object of veneration to the knowing ones, it being the stiffest part of the business. Those who delight in witnessing "spills" must have been gratified, as there were no less than four, but we are happy to say that with the exception of a slight shaking received by the unfortunates no great injury was done. The card showed three events, with two fields of four and one of five. For the first, Fusee, who was the favourite, did not belie his name. He was the only one in the race after the water-jump, and though he did flicker at the road, having come down a toppler at the hurdle there, he was quickly remounted and was soon blazing away again. In the second race, the one foremost in demand, was Scaramouch, with Blackie next. The winner eventually turned up in Lottery, who must have sold a good many, being the outside horse in the betting, almost 15 to 1 being laid against him. The third race also fell to Fusee, which thus secured two out of the three events for his owner, who rode him [illegible]. We were almost forgetting to mention that some music was provided in the shape of three Italians! The following is the programme:—

1ST RACE.—THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—For all horses that have been hunted with the Bombay, Poona, Nuggur, or Guzerat Hunts. Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the Fund. Weight for age and class, with 35 lbs. in excess of W. I. T. C. standard. Previous winners, once 3 lbs., twice 7 lbs., 3 times 12 lbs. extra. About 2 miles. Gentlemen riders.

		st.	lbs.		
Captain Hogg's	c a h Fusee	10	11	Owner	1
Captain W.'s	b w g Melbourne	11	10	Mr. A	0
Mr. Taylor's	b w m Daisy	11	10	Mr. J. N. G.	0
Mr. D. G.'s	b w g King Alfred	11	10	Owner	0

The Daisy having objected to the first hurdle, King Alfred gallantly thought he could not do otherwise, so they were left there to settle themselves. Melbourne, not being thirsty, stayed this side of the water-jump, and it was some time before his rider could get him to cross it. By this time Fusee had made it his race, and, save for the cropper at the road, won as he liked.

2ND RACE.—THE ARAB HACK STAKES.—A Steeple Chase of Rs. 15 each with Rs. 150 from the Fund, for all Arabs and Countrybred *bona fide* untrained hacks. Weight for age and inches raised 1½ stone above the W. I. T. Club standard. About 1½ mile. Gentlemen riders.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Moore's	b a h Lottery	10	7	Mr. Warre	1
Mr. J. N. G.'s	bl a h Blackie	11	3	Do.	2
Mr. Haughton's	g a g Goat	11	9	Owner	0
Mr. K.'s	b a h Scaramouch	11	10	Mr. K. Maitland	0
Mr. A.'s	b a h Rainbow	11	8	Owner	0

All took the first hurdle in capital style, but at the water-jump the Rainbow landed in it, and on being got out and set at the hurdle he went over with a burster, and put his chance out. All the other hurdles were taken well, and a splendid race home ensued between Lottery and Blackie, which was decided in favour of the former by a neck on the post.

3RD RACE.—A HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE.—For all Arab and Countrybreds qualified as above. Entrance Rs 20, with Rs. 200 added from the Fund. About 2 miles. Gentlemen riders.

		st.	lbs.		
Capt. Hogg's	c a h Fusee	11	10	Owner	1
Mr. Elliott's	b c b g The Pasha	11	0	Do.	2
Mr. Lumb's	b a h Don Juan	11	0	Mr. K. Maitland	0
Mr. Warre's	g a g Merry Andrew	10	8	Owner	0

The Pasha rushed off with the lead with Fusee in attendance, all safely managing the first hurdle, but at the second Don Juan came over a cropper, and at the water-jump Merry Andrew refused the hurdle. Don Juan having dropped his rider cantered away with the others till caught. The race now lay between the other two, the Pasha and Fusee, the former making the running strongly. He could not continue it, however, and, being caught up by Fusee, was soon passed, and beaten

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BOMBAY.

The Poor-Box.—The Fort Police Court poor-box is now quite empty, and contributions will be thankfully received.

Dacoity.—A few days ago a gang of dacoits entered the house of the Mamlutdar of Shahapoor, and looted him of all his property.

Heavy Storm at Akote.—We learn that on Saturday evening there was a heavy storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, at Akote, by which property to the extent of Rs. 1,000 was destroyed.

Old Offender.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced one Hurrychund Ramjee, an old offender, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing four velvet and three gold-embroidered caps, belonging to one Curson Nuthoo.

Census at Ahmedabad.—We observe that the ignorant native residents of Ahmedabad concealed their property on the occasion of the taking of the census, as they were apprehensive that the Sirkar had designs upon it.

Theft of Silver Ornaments.—A Hindoo labourer, named Ramjee Suckaram, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to two months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing certain silver ornaments, the property of Sassee, woman, and three others.

Refractory Seamen.—John Smith, and two other seamen of the ship Zelica, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Zanzibar, per ship Bushire Merchant, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 o'clock this morning.—Mails for Veravul, Mongh-[illegible]le, Porebunder, Dwarka, and Mandvee, per s.s. Taptee, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 P.M. to-day.

Assault.—Goolam Nubee Mahomed and Suckeena, woman, were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with committing an assault against the persons of Soobbana Jotee and Gingre, woman. The female prisoner was acquitted, while the male prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

Suspected of Theft.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Sooltan Bapoo and Janoo Cureembhoy, cart drivers, were charged with having in their possession a bullock, suspected of being stolen or fraudulently detained. They were each fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Upper Colaba concerning the death of Teringa, an Abyssinian woman, who was in the service of Sergeant Joseph Neill, belonging to the Ordnance Harbour Defence. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

Assault on an Old Parsee.—Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, Framjee Sorabjee Raja, Hormusjee Sorabjee Book-seller, and Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy, were charged, on Monday, in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with assaulting and using abusive and indecent language towards Mr. Hormusjee Byramjee Aba, an old man and an invalid, on the evening of 18th February last. The complainant had engaged Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, and as that gentleman had not arrived in Court when the case was called on, the magistrate, after making a short enquiry, ordered the case to stand over till Tuesday next.

A Happy Sign of Progress and Good Feeling.—The form of public thanksgiving is rather new in this country, but the experiment seems to have succeeded pretty well. We learn from our Ahmedabad correspondent that the community there went even a degree further than the Bombayites. In Bombay, effort was made for the first time to call together all the classes of Hindus to join in a common prayer to the Almighty, but in Ahmedabad not only the Hindus of different castes, but with them Shravaks and Mahomedans joined in a common prayer to the Almighty for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. A meeting, consisting of about 300 gentlemen, met at the Training College, including Shravaks, Hindus, and Mahomedans. The Nagar Shet, Premabhai Hemabhai, was present, and commenced and ended the ceremony.—*Indu Prakash.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship M. de St. Aldegonde, Captain P. Goedts, will sail on Monday next for Falmouth, with a cargo of 3,050 bales cotton and 482 cwts. linseed.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on Sunday per s.s. Meinam :—

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Messrs. Georgiadis, Monlonguet and Rev Petit.
From Singapore—Mr. Bale.
From Marseilles to Madras—Mr. Arbuthnot, Rev. Vissac and Rev. Bielly.
From Galle—R v deKerizoet and Rev. Henry.
From Pondicherry—Mrs. Norfor and servant.

The s.s. Arabia, Captain W. B. Mathews, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta (February 9th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Miss Blanford, Colonel and Mrs. Drury, Captain Kelly, Dr. Gibson, two Apothecaries, 15 rank and file, 3 women and 4 children of 89th Regiment, 3 gunners of Royal Artillery, 29 invalids, 4 men, 6 women, 11 children, 4 followers of 1/2nd Queen's, and 46 deck passengers.

SIND.

NEWS REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND FEB.

A Persian force from Bumpoor attacked and took Charbar on the night of the 21st instant. Sooltan Abdool Azeez, brother of His Highness Sooltan Toorkee of Muscat, had a short time back proceeded from Gwadur and gained possession of Charbar from Deen Mahomed, the previous Wali or Governor appointed by Sooltan Toorkee, and the difference between these two was under reference to Muscat. Charbar has always belonged to Muscat. Abdool Azeez managed to escape after losing several men. Affairs have remained quiet in Cutchee during the past week.

W. L. Merewether, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

Mr. Leith applied that the insolvent be discharged, on the ground that all opposition had been withdrawn. The insolvent was accordingly sworn and discharged.

RE THOMAS CHARLES CUTLER.

The insolvent, a medical attendant on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE SAMUEL HAGGARD.

This insolvent, an engineer, made a similar application. As there was no opposition, the Commissioner granted the application at once.

RE KHUTREE TALEB FUCKEER MAHOMED.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of Maneklal Heerachund, an opposing creditor, moved for a rule calling upon the insolvent to shew cause why he should not amend his schedule by inserting Rs. 7,662 as the claim of the opposing creditor. Rs. 6,695 only had been inserted. The Commissioner referred the matter to the Examiner in Insolvency, Mr. Inverarity, for examination and report.

MARWAREES PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Re Amboo, woman.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvent against two Marwarees, Dolla Oopa and Dulla Oopa, against whom the Commissioner had issued a rule on a previous occasion, requiring them to shew cause why they should not be punished for contempt of Court. The contempt consisted in this that, knowing the insolvent had obtained a protection order which was in existence, they misrepresented to an officer of the Small Causes Court that the order had been cancelled, and thereby got the insolvent arrested on an execution issued by them, and she was detained in custody for several hours.

Dolla Oopa, on behalf of himself and his partner, said he was told by several persons that a protection order was granted to insolvent only for a month and a half. When they went to Sudanund, a clerk in the Small Causes Court, for a warrant against the woman, he said no period had been mentioned in the interim order and advised them to take out a warrant against the insolvent; and they did so.

Commissioner—Have you got any thing on the affidavit to show that these men told Sudanund that the interim order had been cancelled? You had better prove that part.

Mr. Marriott said the witnesses were not ready. The case was adjourned and resumed after a short time, when the witnesses came up.

Sudanund Essoba said—I am superintendent of the execution department in the Small Causes Court, and applications for executions are first made to me. Last month Dolla Oopa and another Marwaree applied to me for an execution against Amboo, woman. He applied for an execution against her person. I ordered a warrant to be prepared. No conversation as to an interim order took place. The warrant was drawn up and signed by the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Johnson.

To Dolla—You did not tell me that an interim order had been granted to insolvent. You said nothing about it.

To Mr. Marriott—If the Marwaree had said anything about an interim order, I would have referred the matter for the opinion of Mr. Johnson before the warrant was signed.

Isamoodin Choorgay said—I am a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. In February last, Dolla and Dulla came to me and asked me to arrest a woman on a warrant. I went with them and arrested Amboo in her house at Girgaum. She produced an interim order and shewed it to me, upon which Dolla said the order had been cancelled. I took the parties to Mr. Johnson, who placed them before Mr. Spencer. Amboo was asked if she had got a certified extract from her schedule; and as she had not, the parties were sent back to Mr. Johnson, with instructions that security should be taken from Amboo and she should be released. She was released after having been kept in custody four or five hours. The third day, when she produced an extract from her schedule, the security was discharged. The Marwarees said nothing to me about an interim order. The warrant was executed on the 12th February.

A clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court stated that the Marwarrees applied to him about the 11th February for a certificate stating that Amboo had received no interim order. He refused to give any such certificate, and told them the Court had granted her an interim order which was in force.

Commissioner—It is perfectly clear to me that both of you, Marwarrees, went to the Small Causes Court, though you knew insolvent had obtained an interim order, and that you went knowing the interim order was in existence. You deceived the officer of the Small Causes Court, got a warrant against insolvent, and had her kept in custody four or five hours, and put her to the trouble of finding a bail before she could be released. You said you asked the clerk at the Small Causes Court how long the interim order was to continue in force. It is proved you did nothing of the kind; and it appears upon the evidence of a clerk of this Court that you went and applied to him for a certificate that no interim order had been granted to the woman. I can make no distinction between you two, and you are therefore fined Rs. 75 each, and you are to be imprisoned till the fine is paid, as also the insolvent's costs of this application, namely, Rs. 63-8.

APPLICATION TO CANCEL A SALE BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Re Abdul Lutiff Cummoo and Jakaria Cummoo.

Mr. Macpherson appeared, on behalf of the Official Assignee, to shew cause against a rule *nisi* granted on the 24th January last, requiring Mr. Gamble, Official Assignee, to shew cause why the sale by him of the interest of the insolvents in certain property should not be enquired into; why the deed or deeds of sale should not be set aside; and why the property should not be sold by public auction. The rule was granted on an affidavit made by Abdool Rehmon Hajee Cadoo, an opposing creditor. It stated, among other things, that by an order of the Court, made on the 6th November 1871, the Official Assignee was told to stay the sale, and yet that he completed it some days afterwards. Now the fact was that, at the time the opposing creditor applied for an order to stay a sale, the sale had already taken place and the Official Assignee could not help completing it. The question before the Court was, has the Official Assignee been imposed upon, as alleged by the opposing creditor, and whether the price is a fair price? Mr. Gamble stated in his affidavit that he believed that the price was a fair one. He had taken the precaution to obtain the Court's sanction to the sale; he had the property valued by Mr. Wilcox, upon which Mr. Slater, notary public and accountant, prepared an estimate and fixed the value of insolvents' interest in the property at Rs. 8,000, being Rs 4,000 less than the price at which Mr. Gamble actually sold it. It did not matter in the least whether the interest was purchased by insolvents' mother or some other relatives. This was not a sort of application which should be in any way encouraged; and the learned counsel asked the Court to discharge the rule.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the opposing creditor, said his client was ready to tender into Court Rs. 30,000 for insolvents' interest, and if a higher value could be obtained, to take back the amount. Mr. Slater's estimate had been made upon a wrong basis, for he was led to treat insolvents' interest as only contingent, while in fact it was an absolute, vested interest. The property in question had been valued by Mr. Wilcox at Rs. 84,000—the opposing creditor believed the value to exceed a lac of rupees—and yet the Court was asked to suppose, on Mr. Slater's estimate, that the value was one-tenth of what it really was. His Lordship was asked to treat a vested interest as a contingent one only. The learned counsel's contention was that Mr. Slater had misapprehended the nature of the devise made by the will, under which the insolvents claimed interest in the property; and that Mr. Gamble had been misled as to the value of the property when he sold it. His client had applied in November last against the completion of the sale, and he was ready to pay Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Macpherson argued that, under the will, the insolvents were entitled not to the property but to the proceeds of it after the payment of certain annuities and legacies; and that the annuities were alone more than enough to swallow up the whole of insolvents' interest. In that view of the case, Mr. Slater's estimate was a very fair one; and the learned counsel trusted the Court would accept his finding upon it. The application to stay the sale was made too late. A contract of sale had been already entered into, and the Official Assignee could not refuse to complete it without rendering himself liable to an action against him personally.

Commissioner—So many questions arise here, and there is so much new matter, that I must consider my decision. I will very likely give judgment next Wednesday, if I can.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, the following among other insolvents obtained their discharges :—Ramchunder Mussoba, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 451. Gunnoo Bawa, a boiler-maker, liabilities Rs. 80,000. Lukhmidas Vullubjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 625. Wittoba Ramchunder, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 500. Sorabjee Nowrojee, a buggy-driver, liabilities Rs. 400. Cassee, woman, a courtezan, liabilities Rs. 1,203. Dhurma Nagoo, a boiler-maker, liabilities Rs. 1,226. Gunput Ramjee, a tailor, liabilities Rs. 534. Crustna *alias* Bhima, a courtezan, liabilities Rs. 2,720. Ismail Ahmedjee, a buggy-keeper, liabilities Rs. 1,500.

A DISPUTE ABOUT THE SALE OF A HORSE.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Judge Spencer disposed of the case of Nilkuntrao Dajee v. Charles Kapp. The action was brought to recover Rs. 221-4, amount due for a horse sold and delivered to defendant by plaintiff on the 6th January 1870.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said—This is an action for the price of a horse alleged to have been sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant. I had not the advantage of hearing the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses, which was taken by the Fourth Judge of this Court, who is now absent on leave. The Judge has, however, taken very full notes of the evidence; especially of that of the plaintiff. I have read those notes attentively, in connection with the evidence on behalf of the defendant which was given before me. The question in the case is not whether there was a warranty of the horse, and a breach of the warranty; but whether there was an absolute or conditional sale, and, if conditional, what were the conditions? Except on one point, there is no dispute as to the facts. The plaintiff, learning that the defendant was in want of a horse, took the horse to defendant's office for inspection on the 4th January 1870. He was desired to take it to the defendant's house on the following morning. It was accordingly taken on the 5th. A friend rode the horse in the compound. An offer was made by defendant, which was not accepted by plaintiff. On the evening of the next day, that is, Thursday, the 6th January, the defendant went to the plaintiff's stable, accompanied by a clerk, who acted as interpreter, and agreed to pay the price asked, Rs. 300, with this condition, that a certificate of soundness should be furnished. Up to this point there is no dispute as to the facts. The plaintiff in his examination-in-chief states as follows :—"The defendant said 'Give me the horse now; I want the horse now; and I want a certificate of soundness.' I replied, 'I cannot give you a certificate now, it is too late: take the horse now, send it back this evening, and I will return it to you to-morrow with a certificate.'" In cross-examination he adds—"There was a condition that I should furnish a certificate of soundness. I told Mr. Kapp that if he returned the horse that evening I would send him back with a certificate. Mr. Kapp was not to keep the horse if I failed to furnish a certificate. I was to have taken the horse to a veterinary surgeon for a certificate." The plaintiff admits that it was a condition of the sale that a certificate of soundness should be furnished. The only fact in dispute is whether there was a promise that the horse would be sent back to the plaintiff the same evening in order that he might get a certificate. The defendant denies that there was such a promise. His evidence is (and it must be borne in mind that the parties communicated through an interpreter) that when he agreed to give the price demanded he asked for a certificate of soundness, and for a trial of the horse, and added that the plaintiff might send for him any day the following week to get the certificate, that it was the duty of the plaintiff to send for the horse for this purpose, and that no particular day or time was fixed within which the certificate should be furnished. The horse was sent to the defendant on Thursday evening. As he was engaged with mail business during the next two days, he was unable to try the horse until Sunday. He rode him on that day when the horse went lame. The defendant sent him back to the plaintiff on Monday, but he refused to receive him or furnish a certificate, alleging that the defendant was bound to keep him. The evidence of the defendant is corroborated by that of the clerk Juggonath, who acted as interpreter. This witness says that the defendant asked that the horse might be sent to him that evening, that a certificate of soundness was to be given, but that no time was named. Not only is the evidence in favour of the defendant that there was no promise that the horse should be sent back the same evening, but the probabilities are in his favour also. The defendant's object in desiring the horse to be sent to him was that he might try him. It was then late in the evening; he did not intend to, and did not in fact, try him that evening. Under these circumstances it is exceedingly improbable that he would have promised to return the horse at once. I am of opinion, on the evidence, that no such promise was made. At the same time it appears to me almost unnecessary to decide the point, because I think the plaintiff must fail on the ground that there was no waiver of the condition that a certificate should be furnished. The plaintiff does not allege that there was a stipulation that in the event of the horse not being sent back the same evening the sale should be considered as concluded; on the contrary, he admits that if the horse had been sent to him the next day he would have been bound to furnish a certificate. In cross-examination he says—"I understood that if Mr. Kapp had sent the next day for a certificate I should have to furnish a certificate. There was no agreement to furnish a certificate on the third day. As Mr. Kapp had kept the horse I believed it was not necessary that I should furnish a certificate. I however thought that I should have to furnish a certificate of soundness if the horse was returned the next day." I think it was the duty of the plaintiff when the horse was not sent back according to (what he considered was) the arrangement, to have ascertained from the defendant whether he intended to keep the horse without a certificate, and if he did not, to have demanded that it should be returned; and that the defendant had a reasonable time given him to return the horse in the event of a certificate not being furnished. I am therefore of opinion that as the horse was admittedly purchased subject to a condition that a certificate of soundness should be furnished, and that as there was no waiver of that condition, the plaintiff, having failed to furnish the certificate, cannot recover the price from the defendant. Had the plaintiff, when the horse was sent to him on Monday, returned it with a certificate of soundness, no doubt the defendant would have been bound to have kept the horse. As the plaintiff persistently refused to receive the horse when it was sent back to him, the defendant had him sold by auction. Out of the proceeds defendant retained Rs. 55, viz. Rs. 5 fee paid by him for a certificate, and Rs. 50 for the keep of the horse and paid the balance to the plaintiff.

The defendant was not justified in getting the certificate, and is only entitled to charge for the keep of the horse from the time the plaintiff refused to receive him, that is, six days—I allow Rs. 10 for this, and there will be a verdict for the plaintiff for the difference of Rs. 45.

SHOCKING MURDER AT KAIRA.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Dayabhai Bapoo. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira, before G. M. Macpherson, Esq., Acting Joint Session Judge, the accused, committed by G. King, Esq., Officiating District Magistrate in the district of Kaira, was charged with murder by causing the death of one Modbhai Tukha. It appears that on the 13th August last a man's body was found in a ravine of the hamlet of Walinath, attached to the village of Khanpur. The body was that of a man aged about thirty-five years, of a fairish complexion, and bald. He wore a jacket and dhotur, and round his neck was a rosary. To the side lay a sheet and one vessel for water and a dhotur; while some grain was tied up in the cloth; in the pocket of the jacket was a pipe. There was no mark of violence on the body except on the throat. The person who first saw the body had his attention directed to it by seeing crows about the place. There was no skin on the front of the neck, and the crows had eaten away part of the throat. But there was a cut about two inches deep along all the front of the neck; while the parts round this had been eaten away. There was dry blood on the ground, and there was a quantity on the part of the jacket near the throat. The sheet was also stained with blood. There was a slight smell proceeding from the body, and it was said that a little blood was issuing from the throat. It seems that deceased left Gameta on his usual visit to Dacore, and spent the night of the 13th at accused's house, with his nephew Jalla, who had on the previous occasion accompanied him. On this occasion, however, Dayabhai told him (Jalla) to wait and take care of his cattle as he was going to Dacore with deceased, to whom he was to give a silken dhotur. Next day, about noon, Dayabhai returned alone. Jalla remained waiting for his uncle at accused's request, but at last returned to Gameta. Deceased had not returned, and some of his relations went to Dayabhai, who denied that either deceased or Jalla had been at his house. They returned, and then went to make enquiries, and hearing of the discovery of a dead body went to Khanpur, where they saw the clothes. Afterwards on going to Khanwari the ear-ring was found, and the pipe, rosary, &c., were seen at another place. These were all indentified as deceased's. From the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that, when deceased was ascending a ravine, accused seized him by the foot and pulled him down and cut his throat, and took away his ear-ring. The defence was an *alibi*, and an attempt to show that deceased was not killed.

The Court, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be transported for life.

From the above conviction and sentence an appeal was presented to the High Court, which was rejected.

INDIAN ITEMS.

"Our Paper" of Friday says :—"The attempt to bring a charge of defamation against this journal has been dismissed on the ground that the means adopted to prove the charge was fraudulent. The fact is that some proofs were stolen from the office of this paper, which were produced in Court, and commented on by the Cantonment Magistrate in severe language."

Residence for H.H. Prince Azim Jah.—As the plans and estimates for converting the Royapettah Police Court into a residence for His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor have been completed by Mr. Chisholm, Government have ordered that the work be carried out departmentally under the Superintending Engineer's instructions, due attention being paid to any details of design that may be furnished by the Consulting Architect. An advance of Rs. 32,380, out of the one lakh sanctioned for the work, has been made for commencing it.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Telegraph Offices.—With reference to a schedule of the proposed telegraph public works for the year 1872-73, submitted some time ago, the Government of India is of opinion that those buildings are almost all very costly, representing, without any charge for superintendence by the Public Works Department, rents varying from Rs. 100 a month for small signal offices to Rs. 2,000 a month for the Calcutta office. Land and all other charges included, the Calcutta office will stand to cost a sum equal to a rent of Rs. 5,000 a month.—*Indian Daily News.*

A Narrow Escape.—A correspondent informs us of a case of accidental poisoning by arsenic of a young officer at this station, which fortunately did not turn out to be fatal, owing to the unremitting devotion for several hours and great medical skill shown by Assistant Surgeon Rohilly of the 21st Fusiliers. Our correspondent says that he had never seen a worse case in his experience. There were all the symptoms of arsenical poison, and it seems there was arsenic in the house, but it does not appear how it got into the young gentleman's food. Under the circumstances, we think there certainly ought to be an investigation into the case. —*Bangalore Herald.*

Bengal Revenue Board's Report.—Mr. Campbell is not only a brilliant man himself, but also the cause of brilliancy in others. It will be recollected that he came down very heavily on the Board last year for their Land Revenue Report, which he censured, not altogether without reason, as being "of the oldest and most formal character." We did not specially admire the style and spirit of that resolution; rather the reverse in fact. But like many other things in themselves bad it has had good results, for the Board have this year sent up a Land Revenue Report which we have no hesitation in characterising as one of the very best official publications which we have ever met with. Beginning with a short historical sketch of the Bengal revenue system, it goes on to describe more or less in detail the peculiarities of tenure in various exceptional districts, and, besides giving the ordinary statistics of the year under report, discusses several of the most important questions which have recently cropped up in connection with the land revenue.—*Indian Observer.*

Port Blair.—The following statistics, taken from the last Annual Report on the Settlement of Port Blair, may be interesting at the present time. On the 1st January 1871 there were 7,603 convicts on the settlement, including 638 females. Of these, 4,257 had been convicted of murder, 1,677 of dacoity, and 209 of thuggee, that is to say, 6,143, or 80 per cent., were convicts who had been punished for crimes involving the highest degree of violence. 12·96 per cent. of the whole strength were ticket-of-leave convicts and self-supporters. These form one of six classes, the others being petty officers and orderlies, newly-arrived convicts working for two years in light irons, convicts who have served their two years, females and invalids, and a punishment class at Viper Island worked in heavy irons. The ticket-of-leave rules are not given. The strength of military was 468, including 113 Europeans; the strength of police was 192; total protection 661; or one guard to 11½ convicts. Yet 87 persons were recorded to have escaped during the year, of whom 37 remained unaccounted for. In the six years from 1865 inclusive, 875 prisoners had escaped, of whom 400 had been re-captured, 152 had returned of their own accord, and 323 remained unaccounted for. Many of these had probably died in the jungle, or been killed by the savages.—*Ibid.*

Small-Pox in the Madras Presidency.—Small-pox seems to be prevailing at present, not only in the Presidency town, but also in several quarters at the Mofussil. Lately several extra vaccinators were appointed at the Madura district, and now extra vaccinators have, at the recommendation of Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, been entertained as a temporary measure for the practice of vaccination in the town of Rajahmundry. Against vaccination the natives, as a rule, have a prejudice, and the Government would appear to have recourse at times to the means of offering grain and other necessaries of life as an inducement for the poorer classes to resort to it.—*Madras Times.*

A Strike amongst Bazaarmen.—At the Town Police Court, on Friday last, before Mr. Clarke, Mr. C. E. Gover, the sanitary inspector of the Madras Municipality, charged nineteen bazaarmen with obstructing a public thoroughfare by exposing a quantity of rice for sale in front of their bazaars in Rasappah Chetty Street, Black Town, on the 21st of last month. By the act of the defendants, carriages and passengers were prevented from passing through the street. The defendants had been previously charged with a similar offence, but the charge on that occasion was not pressed, as the defendants had asked and obtained forgiveness. Mr. Somasoondrum Chetty, a Municipal Commissioner, interfered on behalf of the defendants, but they were only forgiven on the understanding that, if they repeated the offence, they would be prosecuted. Subsequently the defendants were repeatedly warned by the subordinates of the Sanitary Department, and on one occasion Mr. Gover warned the fifth and sixth defendants, but they merely laughed at him and continued the obstruction. The Officiating President of the Municipality went to the street, and was obliged to get out of his carriage to enter it, as the way was blocked up by the grain heaped up on both sides. His Worship considered that under the circumstances of the case an example should be made of the defendants, and sentenced the fifth and sixth defendants to pay a fine of twenty rupees each, inclusive of costs, and the other seventeen defendants to pay a fine of fifteen rupees each, inclusive of summons costs. The defendants paid their fines, but on Saturday morning they closed their bazaars and refused to sell any more grain. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, who reported the circumstance to the Municipality. The bazaarmen have sent in a petition to the Commissioner of Police, complaining of the inconvenience they will be put to if they are not allowed to expose their grain for sale in the street as they had always done.—*Ibid.*

THE NIZAM'S COAL FIELDS.

The existence of coal on the Nizam's side of the Wurda valley is now no longer a matter of speculation, and the active measures which H. H.'s Government is taking to ascertain the real extent of these hidden mines of wealth show that it is fully alive to the importance of the discovery. Should the expectations which these discoveries have given rise to be realised, the future of these territories bids fair to be very prosperous. Besides being productive of incalculable benefit to the State, it will also be the means of affording excellent opportunities to enterprising capitalists, whom doubtless the Government would gladly encourage, and employment to many. Coal has been found in the districts of Indore, Commumett, and Yellgundal; and the extent of these discoveries warrants the belief that the coal-measures are spread over a considerable tract of country. Experimental measures on a large scale have as yet been carried on only at Rajore and Tasti in the last named district. A mining party has lately been despatched to the Cummumett district, and reports of his progress will be anxiously looked for. The results of the operations at Rajore and Tasti are of a highly encouraging and satisfactory nature. A seam of coal in one part fifty feet thick, and, as far as at present ascertained, extending over an area of five square miles, has been struck; and the best kind of coal obtained has been pronounced by an eminent geologist to be of a very good quality and equal to any that has as yet been found in this country. This opinion is borne out by the results of several experiments which have been made in connection with this coal. It burns with a clear, bright flame, imports no offensive odour, emits gaseous matter freely, and leaves an average residue of only thirteen per cent. of ash, which is considered a very fair average for Indian coal. It is further stated that this coal is well adapted for the use of locomotives. Samples are to be sent to Dr. Oldham, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, for analysis and report. It may be remarked that it is the opinion of geologists that these coal-measures lie chiefly on the right or south side of the Wurda river. If this be so, the Nizam's State is to be congratulated on the good fortune in store for it. These facts in a great measure support the railway scheme proposed a short time back by Mr. Hardy Johnston, the secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, P. W. D., and fully justifies the energy with which that gentleman is now pushing on the survey of the line of railway which is to connect these important coal fields with Hyderabad. The Government of India will, there is little doubt, immediately the importance of the project is placed beyond question, see the advisability of bringing the main lines of railways in British territories into connection with those which are about to be undertaken in this State.—*Madras Times.*

MUHAMMADAN MEETING AT CALCUTTA TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO LADY MAYO.

A very large meeting of the Muhammadan Literary Society was held at the house of Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, on Wednesday last, the 28th February, at 8½ P.M., presided over by Kazee Abdool Baree.

The meeting resolved to record the unfeigned and heartfelt grief felt by the members of the Society and the Muhammadan community in general at the cruel assassination of the late Viceroy of India, and the horror and indignation with which they learnt that the atrocious crime was committed by a ruffian who professed the Muhammadan religion; and adopted the following address of condolence for presentation to Her Excellency the Countess of Mayo.

To Her Excellency the Countess of Mayo.

May it please your Ladyship,—We, the undersigned members of the Muhammadan Literary Society, representing a large section of the Muhammadan subjects of the Crown in Bengal and the other provinces of India, venture to offer to you our respectful condolence on the terrible affliction you have so recently suffered in the loss of your illustrious husband, the Earl of Mayo, our late Viceroy—an affliction which has moved the whole Empire to grief, and filled it with lamentation.

Though fully aware that no words which human lips may utter can in any degree remove the weight of the sorrow which has so suddenly and so cruelly fallen upon you, we would fain hope that some comfort may flow from the expression of the profound sympathy with which we regard your affliction, great and unparalleled as it is—an affliction all the more bitter to us, because of its having been brought upon you by the infamous act of a man calling himself a Muhammadan.

You have heard ere this from many of the irreparable loss which the whole country feels that it has suffered by the death of your illustrious husband: but to us, Muhammadans, it is a personal calamity, the depth of which (unless Providence wills it otherwise) we shall have cause to mourn, it may be, for years to come. Lord Mayo was the first Governor-General (since the days of Warren Hastings) who has taken a sincere and lively interest in the improvement of our condition. From the moment of his landing in India, His Excellency manifested a desire to do all he could to revive the vitality of our decaying race; all the great results we had anticipated from His Lordship's considerate action have been nullified by an event which will be mentioned amongst our people for ages to come with unspeakable horror.

We can only hope that, under the merciful care of Him to whom all creeds turn in their trouble, time, the great softener of all sorrows, shall eventually enable you to look back upon your sojourn in this country, not only without bitterness, but with an interest in the good work inaugurated by Lord Mayo.

We are, Madam, your Ladyship's most obedient and dutiful servants.

Khajah Abbass, the Envoy from the King of Bokhara, also attended the meeting as a visitor, and expressed his entire concurrence with the proceedings of the meeting.—*Englishman.*

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE FROM MADRAS TO LADY MAYO.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, held at the Banqueting Hall on the evening of Saturday last, the following resolution was carried :—

That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the Countess of Mayo in her great affliction, resolves to adopt the following address of condolence, and to request the Honourable the Governor to forward it to her Ladyship."—

To Her Excellency the Countess of Mayo.

Madam,—In the first moments of consternation created by the announcement of the death of the late Viceroy by the hand of an assassin, our thoughts were necessarily engrossed by the great national calamity which has befallen India; but we are unwilling, Madam, that you should leave this country without the expression of the heartfelt sympathy of Southern India in your great affliction.

In the death of the late Viceroy we have to mourn the loss of a statesman who was impartially watchful over the wants of the remotest parts of this great Empire, in whose mature judgment we had the fullest confidence, and of whose kindly sympathy we had a large share.

To your loss, Madam, we dare hardly allude, save in saying that there is no household of any race in this country which has not grieved with your grief, and felt that by the death of your husband it has lost a protector and a friend. We beg of you, Madam, to receive the assurance that in this Presidency time will only strengthen the remembrance of the great qualities of the Earl of Mayo.—We have the honour to be, Madam, your most obedient servants.

PROPOSED NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF LORD MAYO.

An up-country correspondent, signing himself "Merchant," writes as follows to the *Madras Times* :—

While the greatness of the loss experienced by the whole nation in the sudden and painful death of the Viceroy (while in the performance of his public duty) is yet fresh in all our minds, would it not be a grand, effective, and substantial way of evincing our esteem for his high character, and our sympathy with his bereaved family, to raise one great universal testimonial to his memory? No gilded bust or gorgeous shrine; but some great and useful institution which will further endear his memory to all, and cause the widow and the fatherless to rejoice, and in their joy to remember and sympathise in the great sorrow which so suddenly fell upon the highest lady of the land, and rendered her (in one moment) a widow, and her children, orphans! The great desideratum is that it shall be a national memorial, that is, a distinct expression from thousands of distinct individuals of their appreciation of Lord Mayo's worth, and their sorrow at the calamity that has befallen the nation and his family! To attain this, I propose—

1st. That there shall be one universal subscription of one rupee, in order that all may join, and the voice of the poor may in this be the same as that of the rich.

2nd. I propose that each man, woman, or child, shall sign his name (or cause it to be signed) upon the official subscription list, state his profession, and then deposit his rupee with the receiver, and thus, rest assured, that his gift will be devoted to the object for which he intends it.

3rd. That in order that as little as possible of the funds thus subscribed shall be wasted on expensive branch committees, &c. &c., to prevent any possibility of persons obtaining subscriptions on false pretences, and any chance at all of the subscribers' money missing its end, I propose that Government shall be pleased to give orders to the Collectors in all parts of the country to open a subscription list in their offices for one month (from a given date), and appoint a man to attend to the receiving of subscriptions, and to see that each subscriber's name is duly inscribed on the list. That the Collector shall see that the money so subscribed is duly accounted for by the receiver, and remit the sum so collected (at the end of the month) to the head office in Madras, there to be taken over by a special committee called "The Mayo Memorial Committee," and formed of a certain number of men of high standing, both native and English, who shall be voluntary (*i. e.,* unpaid) with, say, a few paid assistants, who shall attend to the accounts and prepare the written memorial, with the statement of the number of subscribers classified under their various professions, districts, &c.

4th. That there shall be a similar committee to the above in the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

5th. That the said three committees shall as soon as possible, after the receipt of these funds, deposit the money temporarily in one of the Banks, and then, after due correspondence with each other, draw up a suitable presentation address to Lady Mayo, and forward the same to her, with a statement of the thousands of subscribers from each Presidency, of the amount realised, and (perhaps) suggesting the object to which the nation would prefer the sum being applied.

I have proposed that all should write down their name, or title, and profession, in order that, although the subscription is equal, it may be manifest that the great, as well as the small, have joined in this tribute to the memory of the great man!

"Practice is better than precept." Therefore, I now send you my rupee, and trust that it may prove the nucleus for thousands more, and, if so, my object will have been fulfilled.

DEFENCE OF OUTSTATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

We return to a subject we some time ago mooted—the formation of a volunteer organization of the Punjab Northern State Railway staff, under the belief not only that it is a good thing in itself, but that many of the staff all along the line are willing to take it up. We think that the body of gentlemen we refer to includes few of that effeminate class who reply to exhortations to hold themselves all their lives in India ready to resist force by force, by saying that 'we pay soldiers for this purpose.' We know the majority of them to be in physique, in personal activity and endurance, as good specimens of the genus Britisher as can be found in India, men well able to give an account of themselves under any circumstances. Now, what is their actual defensive condition, supposing that, say, Shahdera, Goojranwalla, Goojrat, Kuthalla, or other stations where there are no troops were attacked by such a band as Mr. Cowan so satisfactorily settled the other day? Scarcely any one on the line possesses a sword, and we fancy that those who do have never learned to use one, a statement that we are inclined to make with considerable confidence. A large number, however, possess revolvers of various patterns, but here we confidently remark that many have no ammunition for the weapon, others only a limited supply, and many would buy it but don't know how to get it conveniently. Few have used these weapons so frequently as to be accurate in aim and quick in loading. Still fewer have ever fired them off horseback. Very few have rifles of any kind. There are a few sporting rifles here and there, chiefly muzzle-loaders requiring bullets to be cast, wads to be cut and greased, powder to be measured, and so forth, before the owner takes his one or two shots in the season at a stray deer, which he misses, and then comes home content. Suppose that rifle were suddenly wanted to defend an outlaying serai or bungalow against an angry crowd, how would this arrangement answer? We believe we are not much mistaken in alleging that there are only *two* rifles in Shahdera! Besides the above, the only arms to count on are double-barrelled shot guns in the proportion, say, of one to every two men. By far the larger proportion of these are the ordinary cumbrous muzzle-loaders.

Now, what we want is simply this,—that each able-bodied man on the line or in these small outlying stations should have a good, safe, quick-firing rifle and ammunition handy, as well as a sword-bayonet of the new useful pattern recently invented. These articles, which can under no probable circumstances be quite *useless*, are to be obtained for the *asking*, if the asking is done in the form sanctioned. The individuals wishing to put themselves into a defensive position must enrol themselves as a corps, elect an officer or officers, and send the roll of their names to Government. The regulations of their drill, the limits of their range of service are left almost entirely to themselves, and the simpler their internal regulations are the better. It is certain that the Government now wish to encourage Volunteer Corps among British residents in India. It gives us ourselves a great additional strength and confidence, and certainly adds a safeguard against attack.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Indian Observer.*)

"Fatuous" is the mildest epithet we can apply to all the dealings of the Home Government with reference to Indian finance. So long as the Indian Exchequer bears the burden, so long as the perquisites of purveyors and underlings at Westminster are untouched, any expenditure will be sanctioned, any retrenchments opposed, if it be necessary to gratify some symmetrical whim or to satisfy some obstreperous claim. A sweeping denunciation enough; but one the truth of which is made more and more manifest day by day. We are sometimes almost driven to sympathise with our own Financial Department, which, if it does by chance enter on right paths, is sure of incurring odium at home, while it has no friends to fall back upon out here. The recently published correspondence on the Uncovenanted Service Rules strikes us as containing matter for the most serious thought on financial grounds, quite apart from the direct subject there under discussion. It seems to be the wish of the Secretary of State to fill from the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service all offices under Government which are not suited to the capacities of the natives of this country. The annual indents for covenanted offices are to be raised to meet these requirements. We say nothing now of the wisdom or unwisdom of this course on general grounds. We are not going to babble about White-Brahmins or caste jealousies. The question is financially too serious for satire.

Men enter the Covenanted Service on the faith of certain prospects and promises held out to them in England. The prospect upon which most stress is laid at home is that of a sure and steady rise in position and salary with the certainty, after twenty-five years' work, of a handsome retiring pension. Any general failure to realise these expectations must produce serious discontent, serious political danger. Already indeed there is discontent enough and to spare. The stagnation of promotion throughout Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjab, has given rise to agitation, bitter controversy, and much bad feeling. And yet this stagnation was inevitable and must increase. The cadre of appointments at the disposal of Government was originally ample for the wants of a service less by one-third than it is at present. The service has been largely increased, while the number of superior appointments to which passed assistants may look to rise has remained stationary. Various measures of relief have from time to time been suggested. Notably the Non-regulation Commissions have been frequently indicated of late as refuges for surplus wallahs. But unfortunately the Non-regulation Provinces are already fully manned with Staff Corps officers, for whom the Government is equally bound to provide. Vacancies seldom occur. Nobody dies, and men of the Staff Corps never retire. Even when occasionally the Civil Government tries to get rid of an individual by relegating him to military duty, the military authorities decline to receive, and return him with thanks. Their hands are full enough already. The whole administration is in this matter at a dead lock. Yet, large as the Covenanted Service is, the local Governments are year by year trying to increase it. Local Governments seldom feel bound by imperial considerations. They calculate on the screw being applied above. Every Commissioner likes to have his sub-divisions in the hands of the best available officers. There are numerous appointments also in which a Lieutenant-Governor would rather place a Civilian than an outsider, were the supply of the former unlimited; and we can conceive very forcible reasons for such a preference. But if most of the subordinate offices are to be filled by Covenanted men, who at starting have all equal claims to promotion, how is the Government ever to satisfy those claims? It is impossible to create superior appointments in increasing ratio to subordinate offices. It is equally impossible to adopt for inferior appointments a scale of pay progressing at such a rate as to obviate permanently the necessity of changing the incumbents. There *must* be some correspondence between the nature of the work and the amount of the pay. Taking the very lowest salary which a passed Civilian draws—five hundred rupees a month—it is sheer extravagance to pay this for work which can be done equally well by a Baboo or Eurasian on two hundred and fifty.

But if the contingent liabilities imposed upon Government by the growth of the Civil Service are great; if the embarrassment certain to ensue from the impossibility of giving adequate promotion to a privileged class is politically serious; much more serious is the financial difficulty arising from the recent action of the Secretary of State in respect of Civilians' pensions. Up to last year the pension which a Civilian received from the Government, or the Fund as guaranteed by Government, was £600. To this was added whatever annuity, within a limit of £400, his own subscriptions at 4 per cent. on salary during service might suffice to purchase. The amount of this annuity of course was more or less, as the offices held by the retiring Civilian had been lucrative or the reverse. The tendency of this annuity during late years has been to fall to a minimum. This follows of necessity from the stagnation of promotion. Few men who have entered the service within, say, the last eight years, will ever draw more than from twelve to fifteen hundred rupees a month. The pension which they would have received under the Fund Rules would have been in any case little over £700 in all. The Secretary of State has, however, in a fit of frantic generosity, ruled that every Civilian completing 25 years' service shall receive in future the full pension of £1000. Some few years ago men were entering the service in batches of forty, sixty, and eighty per annum. In batches of forty, sixty, and eighty will they in due time and on the first opportunity retire. The majority will have nothing to gain by staying. In the vigour of life, at the average age of 43, they will hasten to quit distasteful work on inadequate pay, not too old even then to supplement their £1,000 a-year by other means at home. The financial liabilities imposed on the Government of India by this blundering folly are more than we can calmly contemplate. The increased charge thrown upon the State by this addition of £3,000 to the pension may be roughly estimated at about £4,000 in the case of each retiring Civilian. But there is a latent as well as a patent danger in the result of this Civilian agitation for pensions. What it means is this,—that whenever this great body of Government servants chooses to take conjoint action for its own benefit, *it is certain to succeed.* There is at home neither the disposition nor the power to resist them. The influences brought to bear are too numerous and potent, and then, above all, it is India that has to pay the bill. Now consider this in view of the facts above set out with reference to the stagnation of promotion and the crowd of hungry men who must be provided for. Agitation for promotion will soon follow agitation for pensions. It is beginning already. Where is all the money to come from? The country seethes with discontent already.

It seems to us that, so far from advocating an increase to the Covenanted Service, every consideration, both of policy and finance, should lead the Government to seek for its speedy abolition on its present basis. The sole reason we can find for maintaining the anomaly of a close service in the present day is the necessity in India of having men under training for those offices in the administration which *must* be filled by experienced Englishmen. The admission of natives to the Covenanted Service has destroyed, to our idea, its whole *raison d'etre.* We go further even than the Secretary of State in advocating the employment of native agency. But we see no sense in maintaining an expensive privileged service for the performance of the ordinary work of the country. We would rigorously define the offices that must, in virtue of the tenure on which we hold India, be filled by Englishmen of ability who consent to devote their lives to Indian work. For the due supply of these offices we would keep up a limited Covenanted Service, the appointments in which should be given either, as now, by competition in England to European British subjects only, or better still be awarded as university prizes. A service one-third the present strength would be ample for all purposes. All other appointments, including the whole judicial service, should be thrown open to competition in this country, a preference being given to natives, and salaries being fixed and leave rules framed mainly with a view to their employment. The Educational Department would perhaps have to be treated exceptionally, but only for a time. We are convinced that, so far from accepting the enormously expensive and useless extension of the Covenanted Service proposed by the Duke of Argyll, supreme considerations of financial necessity will very soon force the Government of India to some such measures as we have suggested. It is the duty of every man who lays claim to forethought to give them his hearty support. We have no space left to show how the present service may be reduced to reasonable numbers. Suffice it to say that a scheme permitting retirement without medical certificate on reduced pensions before the close of service would get rid of many disappointed and useless men, and would prove in the end far less costly to Government than the prospect now before it.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

(*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 1.)

In resuming his speech yesterday, the Attorney-General said that a letter had been sent to him, pointing out that in the case of Martin Guerre both the real person and the impostor had a curious growth on the nail of one hand; and he added, it was curious that, whereas the peculiarity of claimant's thumb was brought forward by Baigent on the 13th December, the statement in regard to Martin Guerre had appeared in the *Times* of the 12th. The subject of the scar on the eyelid and the eyebrow of claimant was then taken up, and the real story of Roger Tichborne having had his eyelid caught in a hook while he was skinning an albatross, or some such bird, on board the Pauline, while going from Havre to Valparaiso, was narrated, and it was suggested that information on this point was obtained by claimant from Moore, previous to receiving which claimant, before the Examiner in Chancery, had given a different account of the occurrence, making out that there were two accidents and two scars, one on the right eye and the other on the left—there having been, in fact, only one accident; while if there were any marks on the claimant's eyelids, though there may have been two, they were both on the right eye. It was pointed out that in the first instance Sir W. Fergusson mentioned only a scar on the "eyebrow," but subsequently spoke of the "eyelid" as also having a cicatrix, which, it was observed, was not an accurate account of the scar as it appeared when examined by the jury and counsel. Then Mr. Canton spoke only of the "eyelid" having a small spot which might have been caused by a puncture, but whether recent or not he could not say; and none of the medical witnesses saw any mark on the left eyelid. Dr. Sutherland spoke to a scar on the right eyebrow and another on the eyelid—the former a cut, the latter he could not tell whether a natural mark or not; but it was a very small one, barely visible to the naked eye, and he attached no importance to it. It was urged that the medical men having been called to speak to a large hole in the eyelid, which Roger Tichborne would have had, had spoken of another thing—a cicatrix on the eyebrow—which, according to the true story, Roger did not have. It was hinted that what had taken place with claimant's ankles had been done with the eyebrow; the whole being a trumped-up story. The marks on the ankles being referred to, it was stated that Roger Tichborne suffered from asthma, for which he was often bled. On one occasion at Canterbury, when thus suffering, blood could not be got from his arms and ankles, and the temporal artery was opened. This was the real story; and it had been sought to prove that the marks on claimant's ankles were identical with those produced at the time of the attempt to bleed. It was now disputed that there were any marks on the right ankles at all; but if there were, there was no means of knowing the age of the scars; and it was hinted that the marks which were seen by Dr. Sutherland in August, 1867, might not have been there in March; besides which, at first only a scar on one ankle was spoken of; and when the second turn up Dr. Sutherland deposed that one mark was very different in character from the other. It was distinctly laid down that there was not on the right ankle any mark of such an incision as could be caused by an attempt to bleed, and it was argued that any scar there might be was in such parts of the ankles as would never have been chosen for medical bleeding, and was such as might be made by a cut with an ordinary knife for the purposes of this case. It was also pressed that incisions in the ankles for bleeding would have been as palpable now as in 1854; besides which, in the case of the real Roger, there would have been bleeding marks in the arm, which the claimant had not. It was intimated that eminent medical evidence on this point would be called for the defence. Then the matter of the "seton," was taken up, and it was urged the claimant had stated that he had a seton in his shoulder when he was at Stoneyhurst, whereas the real Roger never had a seton in his shoulder, but had an "issue," not when he was at Stoneyhurst, but when he was eight years old; and the very different scar which the issue would leave from that which would be made by a seton was pointed out in order to justify the conclusion that claimant was speaking on imperfect information. It was argued that medical testimony showed that—in short, this was another specimen of a "manufactured" scar. Next the scar on the head was reached, and it was said that, according to M. Chatillon, who was present when the fall took place in Brittany, where the scar was produced, that it was on a different part of the real Roger's head from that on which one was found on the claimant's head; besides which, it was deduced from the medical evidence that this scar was derived from a clean cut wound, and not from such an one as could be made by a fall on a rock. In reference to the marks caused by vaccination, it was stated that there was a curious mark on the left arm, which it had been suggested was produced by French vaccination; but to dissipate that notion medical men who would be called for the defendants. Nevertheless, it was said that in any foreign vaccination—Spanish or South American—the marks would be equally good for the purposes of imposture; but in the opinion of medical men who would be called by the defendants, such a scar could not be produced by vaccination. It was also noted that the claimant had regular marks of English vaccination. Something was said in evidence of the mark in question being produced by an abscess; and it was noticed that it was singular that the claimant should not remember his ever having had such an abscess. Upon the arm of Arthur Orton were the letters "A. O." in Indian ink, and on the claimants arm was a mark of the character which would have been produced by the obliteration of such letters. It was observed that all the marks which it was suggested were simulated were on the left side of the claimant, and could have been made by his own hand. It was also emphatically said that Roger Tichborne was largely "tattooed," and that the claimant showed no signs of any such process; which if proved would be conclusive of the case. Here the speech stopped for the day.

CHANNEL FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Questions considered complicated by many cannot be too thoroughly examined, and although the cause of truth may not derive any immediate benefit from discussion, yet the minds of men may become invigorated by a collision of sentiment.

May I ask, having been for some years concerned in designing and carrying out the works of some of the principal harbours and navigations, your permission to draw attention to the great difficulty which exists in providing and maintaining such harbours as those so innocently proposed by Mr. Fowler, the engineer, as necessary for the working of the Channel Ferry suggested by Mr. James Abernethy and himself.

No one with a practical and experienced mind who has had his attention drawn to the subject can have failed to realize the serious result caused by the construction of Dover Pier. The accumulation and conformation of sand, shingle, and mud which have been deposited during the last few years over a very large area and in the vicinity of the pier, are very remarkable. It is thus clearly shown, I think, that the execution of any such harbour works as those proposed by Messrs. Abernethy and Fowler involving as they would the expenditure of millions of capital, must prove an utter failure, and evince the scheme perhaps to have everything to recommend it to notice but that which is of most importance, namely, its practicability.

It is the opinion, I believe, of Messrs. Abernethy and Fowler, that the accumulation above referred to could be subdued by powerful dredgers, but those who have had really practical experience in such matters will say unhesitatingly that such an operation would be futile. Fancy, sir, a flat and even shore of sand and shingle at Dover, or any other point on the southern coast, having a large excavation made in it. How many tides would occur with the prevalence of strong south-westerly gales before such an excavation, however deep, would be filled up? I challenge Messrs. Abernethy and Fowler to point out any single instance where harbours in similar situations have been constructed and maintained.

I have long since pointed out the desirability of opening up a goods traffic between this country and the Continent by the transference of trains across the Channel by properly constructed vessels; but do not let the first experiment be marred by proposing to do it through an impossible harbour at Dover, when by the use of Southampton Docks on the one hand and Havre Docks on the other the experiment could, without much expense, be fairly tried. The extra distance and delay which this proposal would involve would be of no importance in the transmission of goods.

Mr. Fowler's feeble fancy that travellers would remain in the railway carriages during their passage across the Channel, or if they did would derive any comfort therein, is simply a vain conceit, and the sooner, I submit, such an idea is banished the better.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

M. INST. C.E.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

According to accounts from Constantinople great preparations are being made in Turkey and its dependencies for worthily representing Eastern Europe at the forthcoming International Exhibition at Vienna. A copy of the fountain of Sultan Achmet III., one of the finest monuments of Turkish architecture, will be placed in the Exhibition. It will be of the size of the original, and will be so constructed as to become one of the permanent monuments of the Austrian Capital when the Exhibition is over. There will also be a Turkish house with a handsome bath of marble, a Turkish peasant's hut with its furniture, a collection of Turkish grave-stones, and a real Turkish coffee-house. From Egypt there will be an antique tomb after the model of the tombs of Bani-Hassan, adorned with frescoes by Egyptian artists, representing scenes from the domestic life of the ancient Egyptians.—*Eastern Budget.*

MAJOR MONSOON'S TIGER STORY.

(*From Tales for the Marines.*)

The Major took another cheroot from the odorous dark cedar box, bound with red; he also condescendingly filled himself a peculiarly stiff third tumbler of my brandy-and-water. I say brandy-*and*-water, but the expression is scarcely correct, for, as he told me, ever since a fit of hydrophobia at Kollywallah, up at the foot of the Hill country, he had acquired a strong dislike to water, and a grateful recollection of the brandy which had preserved his valuable life.

The major was a full-habited, middle-sized, middle-aged man, with a bruised, flattish, red face, rather staring blue eyes, and a noisy, good-humoured, impudent manner that nothing could daunt. He wore a straw hat with a blue band, an immense gilt double eye-glass tied with a broad black ribbon, a loose light suit of a pale nankeen colour, very small dancing-shoes, and he carried a large silver-mounted bamboo cane. I scarcely know how I picked up the gallant officer, but on the eighth day of my stay at Ramsgate I had got so tired of shrimps, raffles, bathing, using a telescope, and slopping about on weedy rocks, that I had begun to look out for a companion on the esplanade seats. He whom I looked for in vain there, met me unsought in the billiard-rooms on the cliff. At that establishment I found the major laughing, talking, telling stories, executing unparalleled cannons, betting condescendingly with very juvenile boating-men, and drinking brandy-pawnee at some young amateur commodore's expense, with a manner as totally free from pride as it was radiant with the urbanity of the officer and the traveller.

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It was on this the fourth evening of our acquaintance that my neighbour the major, having lighted his fourth cheroot, and mixed, as I have said, his third glass of brandy-and-water, had sunk down luxuriously in a rocking-chair, tucked his legs by a violent exertion (for I should mention that he was a little lame) on a second chair, and with an air of almost sultanic enjoyment, commenced the following story of one of his most remarkable achievements in the hunting-field :—

"Twenty years ago," said the major, "I commanded a detachment of my native regiment, 'The Fighting Half-Hundred' (as we were called, from our behaviour in the Burmese war), at a little village called Kollywallah, in the north-east corner of the Jubbulpore district of the Bengal Presidency. It was near a jungle full of tigers; and as we soon put down the paltry tax riots that had brought us to Kollywalla, and time began to hang heavy on our hands, I and Twentyman, the only other officer, naturally took to tiger-hunting, which exciting amusement soon became a passion with us. In six months there was not a *ryot* at Kollywallah who did not know me as 'The Great Shikarree,' and it was all I could do to prevent the people from worshipping me and my hunting-elephant, 'Ramchunder.'

"One morning when Twentyman was down with jungle fever, and I was sitting by his side reading him 'Charles O'Malley' in the balcony of our bungalow, which 'gave' on the cantonment, I heard a great noise as of a crowd of natives trying to force their way in past my native servants. Poor Twentyman, who was fretful with want of sleep, beginning to groan and complain at the noise, I ran out with my big hunting-whip, and licking the niggers all round asked them what they meant by making such a cursed noise.

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"The kitmutgar, an old grey-bearded fellow who had been butler to my father, the General, came salaaming forward when he saw me and said—

"'Sahib, Sahib, the country people from Moonje have come to ask sahib to come and shoot a white tiger—a maneater—which has already killed an old woman, six children, and ten bullocks; only think, ten bullocks, sahib.'

"Out I went, just as I was, in my slippers, and by Jove, sir, sure enough at the gate of the compound, if you will believe me, there were about a hundred natives, salaaming, tom-tomming, and praying Mahadeo to soften sahib's heart, and induce him to listen to them, and come and kill the white tiger. I promised to do what I could, if they would supply beaters, and would be ready at the jungle next day with their usual heathenish and unsports-manlike paraphernalia of native drums, bells, horns, and metal pans with stones in them. Off they went throwing somersaults, and shouting like children, calling me every blessed name they could lay their tongues to, and promising to muster in force at the place appointed.

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"The rest of that day I spent in preparing for the tiger campaign at Moonje. I put on my red-brown shooting-coat, made of stuff of that peculiar dead-leaf colour usually worn by Indian tiger-hunters, and which I was the first to introduce into the Presidency. The plan of this coat was my own invention; it had fourteen pockets, each destined for a special purpose, and never used for any other. It held caps, gun-picker, tigers' fat for greasing locks, spare nipples, gun-screw, a small-boot-jack. . . . a knife with sixteen blades, greased patches, iron bullets, cartridges, a pocket-revolver, a brandy-flask, a hunting-knife as strong as a bill-hook, a dried tongue, a cigar-case, a powder-horn, fusees, a sketch-book, a small key-bugle, a camp-stool, and a few other items useful to a man of resource.

"As this white tiger I was to fight had escaped the native pitfalls, poison, spring-guns, and other stratagems of the crafty natives of the jungle village, I felt that at last I had met a foeman worthy of my arm, and I prepared for a gigantic effort. I filled Ramchunder's howdah with tulwahs (native swords), double-barrelled guns, rockets, and boar-spears; so that, keeping that sagacious animal near me fastened to a tree, I could return to him at any time for fresh weapons and for lunch; for, even in my enthusiasm for the chase, I did not forget some cold fowls and two or three bottles of champagne, &c. My khansamah (or butler) was to sit in the howdah and attend to the commissariat and general stores.

"The day came. I felt a strange glow of pleasure, mingled with a strange presentiment of danger which I could not shake off, by Jove, sir, do what I might. However, I said nothing to Twentyman, who wished me every success, and off I went on Ramchunder, who seemed proud to share in the adventure; which was more than the cowardly khansamah was, for his teeth shook like castanets, and, by Jove, sir, he dropped a bottle of bitter beer in sheer nervousness in packing. At last we were ready. 'Jublde jao' (Go quick), cried I to the mahout; and off trotted old Ramchunder to this side of the Moonje jungle, where all the beaters had assembled.

"If you'll believe me, even at the taking of Mooltan there wasn't such a gol-mol (by Jove, sir, I am talking Hindoostanee again—I mean in pure English, 'row') as when about two hundred native fellows began to break into the jungle of praus-trees and korinda-shrubs firing match-locks, yelling like fiends broke loose, rattling metal pans, ringing bells and blowing horns; while half a dozen of the boldest and most active of the beaters were sent on to climb trees and give notice if the man-eater stole away in their direction. It was arranged that I was to lie in wait, with Ramchunder, opposite to one of the most tigerish places—a crossing over a dry nullah (or ravine), where three native postmen had been carried off on consecutive days by the same tiger.

"And now again the presentiment weighed upon me, as soon as I found myself alone with that miserable funky old khansamah, who did nothing but mutter prayers from the Koran, and look at his amulet of tigers' claws. I tell you, sir, all sorts of disagreeable anecdotes came just then fermenting up in my mind.

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"I had been particularly careful with Dostee Pooloo, the captain of the beaters, as to the direction in which he was to drive the tigers; for these rascals generally frequent the same spot, and I had every reason to suppose that I should soon have my hands full.

"'Dostee Pooloo, my boy,' said I, handing him a cheroot (for the niggers like you to be civil to them), 'be sure and drive everything that is in the jungle sou'-westerly, for if I am far away from Ramchunder and the guns when they break cover, by Jove, sir, there'll be a blank space left for me at the mess-table to-morrow.' When I said this, Dostee Pooloo showed all his box of teeth, and I saw that he was game to do just what I wished, so long as he hadn't to fight the tiger himself.

"Having planted my old khansamah with Ramchunder and the cold fowls, champagne, and the double-

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barrelled rifles, near an old palm-tree, with strict injunctions not to move, I stole off down the nullah *whish whish*, as the natives say—which means very gently.

"I suppose I had not gone more than three hundred yards from where I left the khansamah and Ramchunder, before a path to the right, trodden down as if by wild boars through a tract of tall, dry, dusty jungle grass, burnt by the sun to a pale straw colour, attracted my attention. The beaters seemed to rouse nothing, and I began to think the story of the white tiger all a humbug and a flam.

"The path led on past a little tope of cocoa-nut palm, strung with fruit. Curiosity carrying me on, I followed it for some hundred yards, till I saw the path a few yards before me open out into a sort of natural amphitheatre, beyond which lay the dry bed of a small watercourse, the surface of which, if you'll believe me, sir, was one vast tangle of enormous jungle flowers, by Jove, sir, great crimson fellows, big as teacups (what do I say)—big as my hat, and smelling of musk and patchouli.

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"In a small open space surrounded by deep Moonje grass, and only visible from the higher clump of ground where they sunned themselves, strutted half a dozen peacocks. I had just knelt down and covered the biggest of them with my rifle—a splendid fellow, with a great fan-tail, all green and purple—when, lo and behold! what should come skipping from tree to tree but a whole tribe of monkeys, chattering, chasing each other, holding each other's tails, and cutting such capers, that it was all I could do to keep from laughing out and spoiling the whole game.

"I had scarcely readjusted my aim, which these monkeys had thrown out, before, from out of the jungle, close to me, ran three little spotted deer and a wild hog, and began racing about as if that spot was their regular playground, and yet with a sort of fascinated stare and alarm that made me suspect mischief. I determined, however, *coûte qui coûte*, to see the thing out, so I drew the brandyflask from my No. 13 pocket, and took a sop to steady my hand. Before I had put it back, sure enough, out between the two champa-trees came a tremendous beast of a boa-constrictor, as large round as a bolster, and seventy feet long if he was an inch—his scales wet and shining with the dew, and he writhing and undulating like an enormous caterpillar.

"If you'll believe me, sir, surprised as I was, I had still presence of mind enough to aim firm and steady at his nearest eye, thinking what a triumph it would be to take him home to poor Twentyman; when what should I see, by Jove, sir, about twenty feet beyond this beast, but some strange object waving in the grass! I covered it with my rifle, and was just going to press the trigger with my forefinger, when I heard a rush, and an enormous tiger, clearing the boa-constrictor, leaped a space of nearly forty feet (as I afterwards measured), and struck me to the ground before I could readjust my piece.

"It was the white tiger—the man eater! by Jove, sir, I felt sure of it at the first glance: a splendid fellow, full thirteen feet long, of a pale tawny cream-colour striped with dark brown, his chest almost white.

"If you'll believe me, sir, as he held me and shook me in his mouth, I felt no pain and no terror, but a sort of almost pleasant benumbed drowsiness, and a strange curiosity as to how the brute would eat me. I could hear the deer, monkeys, and snake scuttle off as he shook me, as a cat does a mouse, or a terrier a rat. Then I remember I tried to get a pistol from pocket No. 13, and fainted.

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"Before I came-to, full half an hour must have elapsed. There I lay in a nest of dry Moonje grass. I felt that the monster was still over me; I felt his pestilential breath on my face even in my swoon. Yes, there he was, his enormous length reclining beside me, his striped tail sweeping across my face at every vibration—his head was turned from me. If you'll believe me, sir, he had actually munched and chewed *the whole of my left leg* from the toe to the knee; by Jove, he had eaten about three feet of it, sir (pardon the awkwardness of the expression), during my swoon."

"Chewed, Major Monsoon?" I cried, in an angry expostulatory voice. "Why, there are your two legs this very minute, and as sound as mine!"

"Pooh! pooh! my dear sir," said he, without a smile and quite unruffled, holding out his left leg to me to pinch, "the leg he munched was cork then, as it is cork now, and as it has been ever since a cannon-ball took off its fleshy predecessor at the siege of Mooltan. One happy result of its being cork, as you may imagine, was that it took the beast some time to get through, and that the beast didn't hurt me much.

"I opened my eyes quietly when I found what he was at, for he kept growling and snarling over the rather indigestible meal, and I began to look round me to see where my rifle was. If you'll believe me, sir, there it lay, full-cocked, not three inches from my right hand.

"My first thought was to steal my hand along and get hold of my rifle, but the instant I moved even a limb, by Jove, sir, the beast of a 'man-eater' began to growl, and evinced a dangerous disposition to leave my cork leg and settle on the more valuable one of flesh. I therefore, for the moment, abandoned the attempt, and resigned myself to death; for it seemed certain that when the beast had finished the cork leg and began to taste my blood, he would turn round and devour me.

"I was sufficiently cool, even in this horrible emergency, to cast my eyes round to see if I was wounded. I found no wound, but discovered that the tiger had, in seizing me, torn off and probably devoured the tenth and eleventh pockets of my shooting-jacket. I listened for the beaters, but could hear no voice or sound. They had either gone so far off that they were out of hearing, or what was more likely, they had been alarmed by the tiger, and had fled; for they're poor creatures, the niggers, in any real danger.

"I now, therefore, gave myself up as lost; the tiger was still gnawing my cork knee, and had one paw lying as heavy as lead on my other leg, when suddenly, if you'll believe me, sir, the beast yawned twice, nodded his head, and fell fast asleep. I saw it all in a moment. By Jove, sir, he had swallowed in my No. 10 pocket, a large bottle of morphine—the bi-meconate of morphine, an American preparation of great strength—that I always carried with me when I went tiger-hunting, in case of an attack of neuralgia, to which I was subject after I had two-thirds of my teeth carried away by a match-lock bullet at Bundelcore. Now was my opportunity. There lay the great striped beast fast asleep. I stole my hand gently towards my rifle. I grasped it. I cocked it. I looked at the clean copper cap, held the muzzle close to the brute's ear, and fired. With a yell—a groan—the beast fell. I leaped up at the same moment to avoid his fatal claws, and gave him the second barrel behind the right paw, close to the heart. He groaned, stretched out his legs, tore the earth in long scratches you might lay your hands in, and fell dead. I took out my repeater; it was exactly three minutes past two p.m. I had started from the bungalow at Kollywallah at seven a.m. Then a giddiness came over me, and I fainted again.

* * * * * * * *

"I was awoke by something soft touching my face. I looked up. By Jove, sir, it was Ramchunder, with that beast of a khansamah dead drunk in the howdah, and with one of my silver-topped champagne bottles in his hand. I instantly called out, 'Pukrao!' which is Hindostanee for 'Take hold,' and, if you'll believe me, sir, the sagacious animal whom I had trained to do this, lifted me with his proboscis into the howdah; for how could I move, you know, with my cork leg all eaten away?

* * * * * * * *

"Three hours after, just at sunset, we entered Kollywallah in procession, firing guns, letting off rockets, the niggers shouting songs about the sahib and the tiger. Twentyman was delighted to see me, for he had given me up for lost, one of the beaters having run to the bungalow and told him I was killed."

The next morning when I called at the major's lodgings, I found to my astonishment he had left by the six a.m. train, desiring the landlady to send in his bill to his brother at No. Twenty-four. His brother! But I felt bound in honour to pay it.

On closely considering the story of Major Monsoon's remarkable escape from the tiger, I found several alarming discrepancies that led to doubts in my mind as to its entire veracity. Breechloaders were not, I think, invented twenty years ago; and, now I think of it, I regret I did not pinch his leg hard, to make sure that it really was cork.—*Wit and Humour.*

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

THE Russian Budget for 1872 marks a turning point in the financial history of the Eastern Empire. A surplus of 384,221 roubles may seem a very insignificant sum for so vast a country, but it becomes a very appreciable indication of prosperity when it is recollected that for exactly forty years, ever since 1831, the Russian Budget has been suffering from a chronic state of deficiency. These deficits were by no means as unpretending as is the present surplus, nor have they been limited exclusively to years of war. Even in times of profoundest peace to Russia, as in 1860 and 1866, they did not fall below 20,000,000; in warlike years they rose alarmingly, in one case even to 260,000,000 roubles. Since 1863 an improved management of finance has been observable, thanks to the efforts of the newly-organized Board of Control; and if it had not been for the Polish insurrection of that year, and the supposed threatening attitude of several European Powers accompanying that untoward event, the deficit would have been but small. As it was, it grew to 37,000,000, and that of the following year even surpassed it by 7,000,000 more, owing to the same unfavourable influences. Since then a steady progress towards solvency has taken place. The deficit of 1866 amounted to 21,000,000, that of 1867 to 15,000,000, and that of 1868 to 12,000,000. The following year, indeed, again put a heavier strain on the public purse, but that was owing to the considerable expenditure for new railways: the deficit amounted to 15,000,000. 1870 reduced the unfavourable balance by 6,000,000, 1871 by 5,000,000 more, and in the present year the empire has happily turned the critical point, and is able to record a surplus of nearly 400,000 roubles. The progress is the more appreciable as the steady development of the railway system has still continued to absorb large sums every year, and as, on the other hand, it is shown that in the last five years the estimated income has actually been exceeded by 100,000,000 roubles.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

IF you see a gentleman and a lady disagree upon trifling occasions, or correcting each other in company, you may be assured they have tied the matrimonial noose.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above a l others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined [redacted] and others all over the world ondon. Export Chicory Mills, Bru

OUR INDIAN WARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—I have been reading again, with much interest, your admirable article on our Military position in India, published in your issue of the 23rd December. It occurred to me, when I first read it, that some one far more capable than myself would pursue the subject, and illustrate our present and former military strength, in contrast with the position of the formerly existing native princes and people of India and the present, more fully than from the nature of the article referred to, you were able to do; but as yet I have seen nothing further on the subject, and I am therefore bold enough to submit a few observations, with which you can deal as it seems best.

I have not seen Lord Napier's Report, but from what I gather of it from your article, and from the inquiries made of me by friends whether another rebellion or mutiny is not imminent, I imagine it must be of an alarmist character; and thus I can easily understand that in the minds of many timid persons it may have produced considerable uneasiness; and I am as much at a loss as yourself to understand why it should have been written, or if written, published. Has any new political combination been discovered in India? Are we really alarmed by the Nepalese, by the Punjab, Hyderabad, by Sindia or Holkar, or by the thousands, or hundreds of thousands, if he pleases, of Mussulman fanatics whom Dr. W. W. Hunter in his recent work has conjured up to affright us? And before these unsubstantial phantoms, have we straightway forgotten those portions of our Indian history which record the result of struggles between English and native powers, which in no single instance have ever varied? If those who fear now have forgotten the past events, and see only a future of dread and apprehension, let me briefly recall a few of them to public recollection, and let them be contrasted with Lord Napier's gloomy anticipations.

1. At the battle of Plassey, 23rd June, 1757, Clive, with 900 *Europeans*, soldiers, sailors, and marines, with 2,100 native sepoys and eight *light* field-pieces, defeated and put to flight the army of Nawab Suraj-ood-doula which was 50,000 strong, with a numerous and powerful artillery, which he captured. Nor was that native army one whit inferior to any ordinary native army of the present time. Indeed, I believe it to have been superior in many points of view, and most particularly because native armies had never before been beaten by us, and possessed a prestige they then lost, and have never regained.

2. On July 19, 1763, a British force of 650 *Europeans* and 1,200 natives met Meer Cassim's army, upwards of 30,000 strong, at Cutwah, and defeated it. On this occasion the native army had been drilled and disciplined by Europeans, and had excellent artillery. It rallied at Gheria, where on August 2 it was again attacked and defeated by the same British force, with the loss of its guns, and pursued to Owda Nulla, where, largely reinforced, it had taken up a strong position, with 100 guns. Here it was again defeated, though on this occasion 60,000 strong, by 3,000 Englishmen and native sepoys combined, and all the guns captured. In the ensuing year, 1764, the Vizier of Oude and Meer Cassim took up a strong position near Buxar, with 30,000 picked troops and 130 guns, and was attacked and utterly defeated by Munro, with 857 *English*—all there were—5,297 sepoys recently tainted by mutiny, 918 native cavalry, and 20 field-pieces. In this great action the whole of the enemy's guns were taken, though manned by disciplined artillerymen. Our officers were not afraid of long odds in those days, and I pray you, or any reader of this letter, to notice the small number of English who were led, with unswerving confidence, against the native hosts.

3. I need hardly give details of the war with Tippoo Sultan, nor of its brilliant close in the capture of Seringapatam, May 3, 1798. Yet at that period the Mahrattas (the Peshwah, Sindia, and Holkar) were wavering, if not actually hostile, and their forces amounted in the aggregate to 300,000 good troops, with more than five hundred guns. Yet we did not flinch from the trial, and I ask is that great crisis forgotten?

4. The Mahratta powers were not long in showing their real disposition, and the first Mahratta war commenced on Sept. 23, 1803. Sindia's noble army of 16,000 of De Boigne's disciplined infantry, a host of irregulars, and 20,000 cavalry, with 98 superb guns, far superior to our own, were defeated at Assaye by General Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), whose army of all kinds barely reached 4,500 men, and of which only the *19th Dragoons, the 74th Highlanders, and some Artillery were English soldiers.* In this action Sindia's disciplined battalions fought desperately, and left 12,000 dead on the field, with their 98 guns, which they would neither surrender nor leave.

And in the same campaign was not Lord Lake equally triumphant against Sindia's disciplined forces in Hindustan? With a weak army, and *one English regiment—the 76th*—he beat the enemy at Agra, on October 10, 1803, taking all their guns; and again at the bloody battle of Laswarree, on the 1st November, where he took 71 more of the famous French guns.

5. There was a memorable action, too, at Poona, on the 5th November, 1817, when 800 *English*, and 2,000 native sepoys defeated the Peshwah's army of 26,000, with 14 guns. Nor did the Mahratta disciplined battalions fare better at Maharajpoor on 29th December, 1843, when they were defeated by Sir Hugh Gough, with the loss of 56 splendid guns; or at Punniar, on the same day, when General Grey took 40 guns from 12,000 of the same troops.

6. Are the results in Sind to be held of no account, when, on February 17, 1843, Sir Charles Napier, with a force under 2,000 strong in action, and *but* one English regiment, the 22nd Foot, defeated, at Meeanee, the valiant Beloochees, 30 000 to 35,000 strong, who left six thousand dead on the field and their guns? Or again, on March 24, when the Ameer Shere Mahomed's army of twenty thousand was defeated at Dubba, with the loss of 5,000 killed,—for there were no wounded! Yet these Beloochees were warriors before whom natives of India have always quailed.

7. Need I go on to the great Sikh war, and the hard-fought actions of Moodkee, Ferozshuher, and Sobraon, where the sudden onset of the finest, bravest, and best-disciplined native army that India had ever produced was defeated, shattered, and disorganized in a single campaign, and its 250 guns, the admiration of all that saw them, were marched down to Calcutta? Or need I mention the second Sikh war, which completed the destruction of the old Khalsa Army, and captured at Goojerat the last fifty-three guns which had remained to it? When our Army was retiring from Afghanistan, and a camp was formed at Ferozepoor, had we not the Sikhs, then unbroken, in our rear, the Gwalior forces in our front, neither hardly controllable, and the Nepalese on our flank? Was not this one of the most serious crises in our history? And yet were 60,000 English troops for India ever thought of for a moment?

Here I may end my roll of great crises and victories won within the confines of India, leaving all without them unnoticed, and the countless number of smaller affairs, which with very few exceptions, and those under peculiar circumstances, as General Mathews' surrender of Bednore, Baillie's defeat, Monson's retreat, and such like mishaps, are all of the same triumphant character. You, Sir, have touched upon the Sepoy Mutiny and its result, therefore I need not follow it. We had against us 100,000 of our own native troops, with most of our guns and matériel of war, and how they fared in the sequel we all remember; yet we had only 18,000 English troops in India to bear the brunt of the crisis, and these, too, widely dispersed.

I have written the foregoing, not with any design of boasting, not with any idea of vain-glory; but to prove, I hope, that with comparatively mere handfuls of English troops combined with natives, we have as yet utterly defeated and broken every attempt of every native army in India to keep the field even for a limited period; and that in no single instance—except Tippoo and the Mahrattas, both unavoidable, for many valid reasons, and the distances which had to be traversed,—was a second campaign necessary.

Why, then, should we fear now? and who are there throughout the length and breadth of the land of whom we are to be afraid? Are they the peasant-fanatics of Bengal, the Wahabees of whom Dr. Hunter tells us? or their fellow-fanatics of Arcot, Vellore, and the south?—men without arms, except the swords or matchlocks which they may have buried,—men without leaders, without organisation in *any* shape, and without money to maintain themselves for a day, except by the cakes or rice they might bring from their homes, or the plunder of their fellow-countrymen. The Punjab, which we have disarmed and rendered helpless, or Oude, which is in the same category? the Nepalese, who, taught one sharp lesson, have been our good friends in troubled times? The native Princes of India? Well, I will come to them presently, and will, I hope, be able to show the timid readers of Lord Napier's minute what they are also. But meanwhile, pray consider what *we* are now.

We have 60,000 English troops in India, the same good stuff, as far as men are concerned, that won the battles I have enumerated. *Sixty thousand!*—better men, physically, than the veterans of Clive, Munro, Lake, or Wellesley, because better housed, better fed, better drilled, better dressed, and more lightly accoutred, and a hundred to one better armed, with breech-loading Sniders, than our brave old soldiers were with the flint-and-steel "Brown Bess." We have the finest artillery that science can devise, whether siege or field, *and no Native Artillery whatever.* There is not one native fortress in India which could now stand a siege—no, not one! The best that existed are now in our own hands, or have been taken, blown up, or otherwise dismantled and rendered untenable; and even in their best days, except Bhurtpore and Seringapatam, which of the thousands that exist ever made a serious or protracted resistance? Where in the darkest days of the Mutiny we had ONE English soldier, now we have THREE ready to act on a day's notice. We have better means of communication, though not yet as perfect as they will be, and in the Sikhs we have secured a better class of men for work in the field and in action than the old Oude sepoys ever were; and yet with the latter, the hardy little Mahrattas, and south countrymen, and a comparatively mere handful of English soldiers, we won India against all seeming preponderance of enormous native armies, however highly disciplined, as some portions of them undoubtedly were.

Then we have disarmed the native population of our own territories, and men now unused to carry arms forget much how to use them. I do not mean to assert that in the disarmament of the British province of India we have gathered up *all* the weapons possessed by the people; and I have no doubt that many an old matchlock or sword; perhaps also some honeycombed guns, are concealed or buried; but this need not alarm even the most timid or cautious. Armies such as would be required to cope with us in any future struggle (admitting that, for the sake of argument, to be in any degree possible) would be useless with such weapons; they could not either be raised in a day or in a year. No hostile assembly of even 500 armed men could take place without being instantly suppressed, of which the recent Kooka insurrection near Loodiana is a notable instance in point; and could anything short of an attempt to rival ourselves *in the field* have, in any point of view, military or political, the very slightest chance of success? For all who know them can as surely estimate the worth or worthlessness of native levies (however valiant their individual members may be), when they come face to face with English armies in the field, as I can who write this. To my own perception, so far from increasing the English force in India, it might at the present time be decreased by 10,000 men, and 50,000 instead of 60,000 British troops be retained as the garrison of India. This, while it would relieve the finances of India of some of the present strain upon them, would be more than double the amount of *any* former strength even when the greatest and most perilous combinations existed against us. If I had the statistics of former years at my present command, I would show what was *thought* to be, and was *proved* to be, sufficient for the conquest of India, in almost absurd contrast with the 60,000 men who are considered necessary for its retention; but I think and hope that my slight record of battles will lead your readers to their own conclusions on the subject.—I am, Sir, &c.,

MEADOWS TAYLOR, C.S.I.

Old Court, Harold's Cross, Dublin, January 21, 1872.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

(*Spectator*, Feb. 31.)

WE cannot say we receive the telegrams about British success against the Looshais with any kind of pleasure. We do not, indeed, sympathize with the sentimental objections raised in some places to the Expedition, for we rely on the evidence, and the evidence shows that the tribes of mountain savages described for convenience sake by that one title, unprovoked by any encroachments on their territory, descend into our plains, cut off quiet people's heads, and retire with them exulting. Explanations may be offered of the practice which reduce its turpitude, but it is not one of which the victims can be fairly expected to approve, and as they are our subjects and pay taxes for protection they must have it to any necessary extent. If the Looshais cannot be coerced without the despatch of invading columns, invading columns must be despatched, without too much anxious thought about the ultimate cost. It may be cruel to burn stores, but not more cruel than to demand indemnities, and the savages have it alway in their power to obtain pardon and immunity. What we maintain is that the necessity has not been proved, that while the punishment of the Looshais may be perfectly just, the method of punishment adopted is a crucial instance of the military policy now in the ascendant in India, a policy certainly opposed to all traditions, and, as we believe, to the best interests of the Empire. It is a policy of risking nothing except money. Instead of assuming as the cardinal condition of action that in European hands a small force can always beat a large one in native hands, that now, as always in the previous history of the Empire, numbers matter nothing and "geographical difficulties" very little, we organize an expedition as if it expected to encounter equal opponents. Lord Napier satisfies himself by careful calculation of the force to which failure is impossible, and then demands that, and obtains what he demands. He actually sends against tribes of savages who could by no possibility put 1,000 men into the field in any one place a force as great as that with which Wellesley won Assaye, leaving 12,000 disciplined enemies dead upon the field. As our able correspondent Colonel Meadows Taylor—known here as *littérateur*, but known in India as a man who in twelve months made a province full of brigands as orderly as Suffolk—tells our readers to-day, every triumph we have won in India south of the Sutlej has been won against odds of more than ten to one. Our armies have been mere forlorn hopes, our generalship mainly audacity, our secret of success the military power inherent in superior civilization. Five hundred men, one-fifth of them British sailors, under a few picked officers, might and would have entered the Looshai fastnesses, have defeated any opposition, and have compelled the chiefs to come to terms. Of course there might have been disaster, as there was in Bootan; but the condition of our power in India is that we should be ready to risk that, that we should not, in our eagerness to avoid remote possibilities of failure, burden our Treasury till the masses of quiet people over whom we rule begin to think us plunderers. This expedition, with its elephants and its engineers, its long roads cut through jungle its slow marches, and its complete staff, will cost £750,000 at least, ten times the sum it would have cost to turn the tribes into a most useful frontier police. A million does not signify very much in India—though after all it represents a fourpenny income-tax—but the policy which causes that million to be spent signifies very much indeed. It is the policy of militarism, the policy of man who so love their machine that they would gild it if they could out of mere pride in its perfection; who look to military efficiency as a thing good in itself; who are half inclined to believe that Wellesley ought to have been cashiered for fighting Assaye in the teeth of such frightful risks. If, indeed, our victory acted as it might do in Europe, and prevented similar outbreaks by other tribes, then certainty could hardly be purchased at too high a price. But it is notorious that this is not the case. One special difficulty of ruling India is that no rebel or invader ever seems to calculate probabilities at all. Throughout the mutinies, regiments constantly exploded in situations where, as it appeared to politicians, lunatics would have kept quiet, in the very midst of superior forces, or in stations a thousand miles from the possibility of help. Take the very last insurrection, that of the Kookas, reported not a fortnight since. There was no conceivable reason for their rising on one day more than another, yet they selected the very time when a great camp had been formed at Delhi, 150 miles off, when we could have marched at three days' notice to overthrow a kingdom, and when they were as certain to be overwhelmed by superior power as if they had been mice defying a cat. The Indian Government, which tolerates everything except playing at *émeutes*, smashed the Kookas in a moment, killed half, executed half the remainder, and shut up the residuum for life, and yet would not feel the least surprise if another band of the same men broke out at Umritsur a week after. No conceivable extent of precaution would have averted that outbreak. Under no imaginable circumstances could we have been better prepared to put it down. For that especial purpose we were stronger than even Lord Napier would have deemed it necessary to be, and yet the insurrection occurred, as insurrections will occur again and again while we remain in India. We cannot prevent them by military precaution. All we can do is to cultivate carefully the qualities which hitherto have made our servants ready to stamp out sparks in the magazine without fear of the conceivable explosion.

We can quite understand and are not in the least inclined to ridicule the uneasiness just now perceptible in Anglo-Indian society, and reflected back again in Indian circles in Great Britain. There is very considerable discontent in the native community, due, as we believe, to our financial fidgettiness, as Lord Napier believes, to the changed tone of the Indian Services, and as a good many close observers believe, to the natural unrest of millions shaken roughly out of their old religious and philosophic dreams. Assassinations have occurred, and assassinations are alway supposed to imply a disposition to revolt, while there have been two *émeutes* at least which might have grown into petty wars. India is, in fact, always unsafe; and keen, even suspicious, watchfulness on the part of men whose wives and children are as much endangered as themselves is neither unnatural nor undignified. But we would remind all who write or advise from the alarmist point of view that the grand Indian outbreaks have not been preceded by this uneasiness, but by sleepy content; that we have three times the Army which we possessed in 1857, that no native artillery is in existence, and that most of our probable foes would fight us at the head of armies which we can defeat, not at the head of scattered insurgents. The Sikhs are born soldiers, the Marhatta Princes if they rose would move armies—not very formidable armies either—and the Mussulmans, are in Northern India at all events, scarcely armed. In India, as in France, it is the unforeseen which occurs, and the European may, as we write, be in the most hideous danger; but of visible, and therefore preventible, reason for panic there is none. So far as the human eye can judge, there is no risk existing except of one of those wars which up to 1857 never ceased, in which we always conquered, and against which we were never so well prepared. To the older and, as we think, wiser school of Indian politicians, to whom our correspondent belongs, as sentiment of dread as to anything a native army can do seems almost absurd. Misfortunes may occur; but if we can but keep up the old spirit, the old imperious reliance on our superiority, the old readiness to dare anything, to attack armies if need be with musket-stocks, we are as safe to-day as at time within the hundred years. Our single danger is lest we should forget our history, endeavour to hold India by military prescience instead of martial qualities, to garrison her as Austria garrisoned Lombardy, and find in the hour of crisis that our grand garrison is still but a handful among millions, and millions who have lost their fear. Do all we will, and still one stone from every Hindoo would bury us alive.

A CHILD who in a moment of temper was seen by a too facetious old bachelor to kiss his mother and roughly smack his father, was declared by him laughingly to be a child who was partial to his ma and martial to his pa. He was not asked to the next dinner party by the injured parents.

REFUSAL OF A CORONER'S JURY TO VIEW A BODY.—At the Cottenham Arms, Cottenham-road, Hornsey-road, Dr. Lankester and a jury assembled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Eliza Hoare, aged 18 months, daughter of a porter residing at 46, Brougham-street. The jury having been sworn and a foreman appointed, the Coroner informed them that the deceased had expired from the effects of small-pox, but for the safety of the jury Mr. Stanwell, the Crown officer for the district, had caused the body to be placed in a coffin with a glass lid. A Juror—We have been informed that there are other persons in the house suffering from small-pox. The Foreman—As the father of a family, I object to proceed to view the body. (Several Jurors—"Quite right.") There may be no danger from the body of deceased because of the precautions taken; but as there are other small-pox patients in the house; and from the fact that every article of clothing was capable of communicating the disease, we refuse, in justice to ourselves, our families, and the public, to view the body. The Coroner said that if the act had been properly enforced there was no doubt their presence there would not have been required. Mr. Browne, the vaccination inspector, and Mr. H. J. Collingwood, superintendent inspector of nuisances, had made statements tending to show that there were several other cases in the neighbourhood. Though he had the power to fine or commit the jurors for refusing to discharge their duties, he considered that he might conscientiously adjourn the case, in order that the body might be removed to the dead-house of St. Mary's Chapel of Ease. As far as deceased was concerned there could be no danger, because Mr. Stanwell had caused it to be encased in a coffin with a glass lid; but owing to there being other small-pox cases in the house, and knowing the dangers attached to entering these houses, he considered it his duty to acquiesce in the wishes of the jury, and he would accordingly adjourn the case. The foreman, on behalf of himself and colleagues, expressed his thanks for the consideration shown by the coroner, and the inquest was duly adjourned.—*Standard*, Feb. 5.

BALZAC'S PERE GORIOT.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 27.)

WHEN dramatists wish to illustrate the tenderness of paternity, and especially the sufferings inflicted by that tenderness, they do wisely to paint the relation between a father and his daughters. The influence of sex, so strong in all the relations of life, affects the parental relation very powerfully. In many instances the fatherly instincts which are only half-awakened by the advent of a first-born son become energetic on the arrival of a daughter, and during all the years of childhood a little girl has privileges which are denied to the most exemplary of her brothers. All men in whom the paternal feelings are not utterly deadened make pets of their little girls, and nothing but the eager anxiety for a male heir could so change the natural condition of a man's heart as to make him tenderer towards a boy. The general rule is that women spoil boys, and men girls; but however probable it is that a tender-hearted lady will bring up a boy too indulgently, it is still more probable that a father will be utterly incapable of anything like discipline where his daughters are concerned. In some instances this weakness is carried to the most extravagant excess, and a natural law which in healthy moderation serves to compensate men for the comparative uselessness of female children, and prevents them from feeling that they are a burden, becomes the cause of some of the most exquisitely painful situations which the student of humanity can contemplate. Many a man denies himself repose that his daughters may live in the most self-indulgent idleness, and sacrifices of this kind are made so habitually that they scarcely attract attention. The visibly painful cases are comparatively rare, and a case so painful as that of Balzac's *Pere Goriot* is, we will not say impossible in real life, but at least unusual enough to lie quite beyond the range of ordinary experience. We may do well, however, to remember the observation made long ago by Dickens in the preface to *Nicholas Nickleby*, that "what we call the world, which is so very credulous in what professes to be true, is most incredulous in what professes to be imaginary," and also to bear in mind that an observer like Balzac, in a place like Paris, is likely to meet with examples of softness and hardness of heart which go beyond anything that we are commonly accustomed to. Even the daily newspapers contain occasional instances of parricide; and since there are people in the world unfilial enough to poison and stab their progenitors, it is possible that there may be others who, having been accustomed from infancy to the most boundless indulgence, will accept it and abuse it to the last.

The parallel between the Pere Goriot and King Lear is sufficiently obvious, but in Balzac's story we have no Cordelia, and he has the advantages and disadvantages of a minutely realistic study from modern life, and of a narrative in simple prose. Typical examples of human passions are admitted more readily in the "no man's land" of poetry, and though in one sense a story from modern life may impose itself on our belief with greater circumstantial force, we receive it in a more critical spirit. No one asks whether there are women so cruel as the daughters of King Lear, but the reader cannot help wondering whether in modern Paris there ever existed two ladies so heartless as the daughters of old Goriot. In one respect Goriot wins our sympathies more easily than Lear, for Lear is a king, and so is placed above the conditions of ordinary mortality; whereas Goriot is on our own level, a successful tradesman who has for sons-in-law a banker and a viscount. The division of a kingdom affects us less than the division of a fortune, and the very obscurity of old Goriot's latter years, spent in a fusty lodging-house, in ever-increasing poverty, seems more terrible to the ordinary reader than the tumult of a royal camp. The idea suggests itself as probable that Balzac may have had some distant intention of this kind. He may have thought, "I will give the people a King Lear of their own time and in their own class, and compel them to feel his hardships, as hardships which might happen to themselves."

The Pere Goriot began life as a simple workman in a vermicelli manufactory, and being clever and economical he purchased his master's business when the latter accidentally fell a victim in the troubles of 1789. Goriot managed to avoid the dangers of the time, and by great prudence, united with the commercial faculty, amassed a considerable sum of money in time of scarcity, with which he carried on his regular business afterwards, and so multiplied it. In his own trade he became extraordinarily acute, and to a fertile conception united great rapidity of execution, planning like a diplomatist and marching like a soldier. Outside of his speciality he remained the uncultivated workingman that he had been on his start in life, a man insensible to every kind of intellectual pleasure and incapable of understanding an argument. In natures of this kind the affections concentrate themselves as the intelligence does. Goriot's wife was the first object on which he lavished his affection, but on her death his two daughters took her place, and his love for them grew into a form of mental disease, or over-development, the abnormal passion of paternity. He brought up his two girls without refusing them anything, educated them like ladies of rank, and accustomed them to the luxuries of fashionable life. Anastasie, who was courted for her beauty by the Count de Restaud, had aristocratic tastes which made her accept his offer in order that she might shine in high life; the other sister, Delphine, cared more for money, and married a German banker called Nucingen, who became a baron of the Holy Roman Empire. Goriot remained in trade, but his daughters and their husbands worried him till he quitted it, though nothing else in the world had any interest for him. He gave his daughters 30,000*l.* each, reserving about 400*l.* a year for himself, the produce of the good-will of his business. His hope had been to pass the greater part of his time with his daughters, but he perceived very soon that an old vermicelli-maker was not the kind of father whom these noble ladies were anxious to avow to society. They received him when they had no other company, but gave him clearly to understand that his presence was not desired at their dinner-parties. When Goriot divided his fortune between his two girls he had fondly expected to pass the remainder of his days in their two houses, alternately. As soon as the truth became quite clear to him he went to live at Madame Vauquer's *pension*. This house of entertainment was situated between the Pantheon and the Val-de-Grâce, one of the dullest and dreariest quarters of old Paris, full of nothing but schools and lodging-houses. Here was a horrible *table d'hote*, where poor old Goriot ate his meals. Balzac is particularly strong in his descriptions of places of this kind, and spares us no detail. He tells of the dim glass, the chipped old plates, the dirty napkins, the walls with their encrusted foulness, the various and unimaginable smells. It is a horrible life for an old man who has no friends, that life of the *table d'hote*, and most horrible of all in a regular *pension* of this kind, amongst vulgar and unfeeling people who like to make a butt of a timid and defenceless *convive*. Any one who is gentle, whether from weakness or from refinement, is sure to be treated contemptuously by a company of cads and snobs, and Balzac describes in detail, or rather portrays than describes, the coarse brutality of manner which old Goriot had to put up with.

But why put up with it? A single man with 400*l.* a year need not live in such a place as Madame Vauquer's lodging-house. When he first came to lodge with Madame Vauquer, old Goriot, at that time in his seventieth year, took a suite of three rooms in her house, and dressed well, putting on a clean white waistcoat every day. He had eighteen frilled shirts of uncommon fineness, and wore two large diamond pins in his frills united by a golden chain. Everything about him was equally irreproachable. He had plenty of silver plate, and linen of various kinds; he took snuff from a box of massive gold, and took it like a man who knew that the supply would never fail. At that time, of course, he was not le Pere Goriot, but Monsieur Goriot; for in France, when the title of father is applied to a layman, it implies a certain contemptuous familiarity. In those lustrous days of the gold snuff-box and diamond pins, Monsieur Goriot was treated with consideration. Madame Vauquer went beyond this, and endeavoured to make herself agreeable to him, with an ultimate view to the possibility of a matrimonial alliance. The failure of this project, and a pecuniary loss occasioned by the departure of a swindling "countess," embittered her mind against Goriot, and she began to torment him in her way by depriving him of certain little luxuries. This being inefficacious, for the old vermicelli-maker was too simple in his habits to pay attention to annoyances of this kind, she set her other lodgers against him, and they began to make a butt of him for their amusement. They had no precise idea in the lodging-house of what the old man might be, or of what he had been in the past, and their balked curiosity resulted in very unfavourable guesses. When people are at the same time empty and garrulous, they resent reserve on the ground that, if a man will not talk about his affairs, it is because his affairs are bad. So the people in Madame Vauquer's establishment attributed to Goriot every vice and shame that hides itself from the light of day. Amongst other things he was a spy, but this theory fell to the ground, because he was considered too stupid to be a spy. It was certain, however, that he was an old libertine, because a beautiful young lady had been to see him in his rooms, and Madame Vauquer and her servant, who had listened, and caught some expressions of endearment. This visit was followed, a month later, by one from another young lady. About this time Goriot removed to a story higher, and reduced his *pension* to nine hundred francs. This change fixed his title for the future. When it took place, Madame Vauquer and her lodgers ceased to call the old gentleman *Monsieur Goriot*, and called him *le Pere Goriot* ever after.

It then became the fashion to torment the Pere Goriot mercilessly about the young ladies who came to see him. He answered that they were his daughters, which was not believed, and Madame Vauquer asked if he had thirty-six daughters; old Goriot replied gently that he had only two. He became more and more economical in his way of living, gave up taking snuff, used powder no longer, went up to the third story, and reduced his *pension* to forty-five francs a month. When he ceased to use powder, his face, under the discoloured remnant of his natural hair, took upon itself an expression of ever-increasing sadness. The signs of deepening poverty were also visible enough to eyes so accustomed to observe such indications as were those of the mistress of a lodging-house. His diamonds, his snuff-box, and other precious things disappeared one after another. His fine linen was worn out and replaced by the coarsest and commonest. His handsome blue coat was succeeded by a rough brown one, and his whole costume revolutionized in the same way. He became gradually thinner and thinner, the calves of his legs disappeared, his face, formerly round with contentment, was wrinkled all over, the skin of his forehead gathered up into folds, and his jawbone marked itself below the hollowed cheek. His eyelids were red round his eyes, his lower lip began to fall, his face took an expression of stupidity. In a word, he aged rapidly and lamentably.

His fellow-lodgers, who, though of different occupations and professions, were all of the class that delights in chaffing, became more and more contemptuously merciless. They laughed at him to his face, and treated him with unpleasant familiarity, and with the odious patronage exercised by the vulgar towards the weak and unfortunate. The one exception to this rule was a young student of gentle birth, Eugene de Rastignac, who perceived that they were mistaken in their estimate of Goriot, but who could not, until circumstances aided him, find the solution of the enigma. It happened about this time that this young gentleman had an ambition to make his way in society—an ambition the more natural in his case that he was related to one of the most distinguished ladies of the Faubourg St.-Germain and at the same time compelled by poverty to live in the uncongenial atmosphere of Madame Vauquer's lodging-house. M. de Rastignac called one day upon a lady of rank whom he knew slightly, and found himself agreeably received in her house until he happened to speak of the "Père Goriot," whom he had just seen in the act of leaving the same house, adding that they were very near neighbours. The lady's husband took up the word "père" in undisguised irritation; the lady tried to turn the difficulty by asking Rastignac if he liked music, and going to her piano. The fact was that this countess was the Père Goriot's daughter. The discovery of this led Rastignac to a close and singular intimacy with Goriot. Afterwards the young gentleman became acquainted with Goriot's other daughter, Madame de Nucingen. When Rastignac saw how both these ladies lived he could not help asking Goriot how it was that, whilst he had daughters whose surroundings were those of luxury, he himself could live so miserably:—

> Ma foi, dit-il, d'un air en apparence insouciant, à quoi cela me servira-t-il d'être mieux! Je ne puis guère vous expliquer ces choses-là; je ne sais pas dire deux paroles de suite comme il faut., Tout est là, ajouta-t-il en se frappant au cœur. Ma vie, à moi, est dans mes deux filles. Si elles s'amusent, si elles sont heureuses, bravement mises, si elles marchent sur des tapis, qu'importe de quel drap je sois vêtu et comment est l'endroit où je couche! Je n'ai point froid si elles ont chaud, je ne m'ennuie jamais si elles rient. Je n'ai de chagrins que les leurs.

In a word, the reduction in Goriot's manner of living has been due simply to a constant drain upon the resources that remained to him in order to supply the extravagance of his daughters. It is a case of excessive or diseased sentiment, as remote from the true balance of healthy nature as the intensest egotism of the avaricious. Goriot has become personally quite insensible to good or evil fortune, yet at the same time painfully sensitive to the slightest and most temporary inconvenience which can affect the ideal well-being of his daughters. To put it otherwise, his sensitiveness to the inconveniences and sufferings of poverty, instead of being reduced or deadened, has on the contrary been heightened, but at the same time it has been transferred, carried out of himself and his own life, into the life of his daughters, by a morbidly exquisite sympathy. Balzac paints with daring truth the consequences of a sympathy of this kind. It goes so far that whatever can give pleasure to the daughters, whether the pleasure is right or wrong, moral or immoral, is a source of happiness to Goriot, whilst the least privation or annoyance that can ever affect them wounds and tortures him intolerably. For their vainest pleasures, for the payment of debts they had neither of them any right to contract, he reduces himself in his old age to the barest necessaries of existence. This passion of paternity becomes more and more dominant as senile weakness supervenes. Finally it absorbs and concentrates all the remaining energies of the man.

The drama steadily increases in pathos and interest to the end. Goriot defaces and sells the pieces of silver-plate that remain to him, reduces himself to the lowest pittance, and finally has an attack of serious apoplexy, brought on by a terrible scene with one of his daughters, who urgently wants more money of him, because she has been pawning her husband's family diamonds. Goriot's latest extravagance has been to furnish a separate apartment for Madame de Nucingen, which has cost him 12,000 francs at a time when he refuses himself a pinch of snuff from motives of economy. In consequence of this he cannot help his other daughter, and finds himself in the difficulty which is always finally certain to overtake the boundlessly generous—the difficulty of having no longer the means of generosity. The consciousness of this is more than Goriot can bear, and he succumbs to the misery of feeling that he is no longer equal to the duties of paternity. Whilst he is dying, his daughters, not ignorant of his illness, go to a great ball, and a hundred times in the night the old man repeats, "They are dancing; she has her beautiful ball-dress. Delphine, my little Delphine—Nasie!" He is happy to think that they are enjoying themselves; but later he begins to want them, and, finding that they do not come, feels their ingratitude very painfully. The strongest passages in the book are the dying man's alternate outpourings of tender love and cruel disappointment:—

> Elles vont venir, reprit le vieillard. Je les connais. Cette bonne Delphine, si je meurs, quel chagrin je lui causerai! Nasie, aussi. Je ne voudrais pas mourir pour ne pas les faire pleurer. Mourir, mon bon Eugène, c'est ne plus les voir. Pour un père, l'enfer, c'est d'être sans enfants, et j'ai déjà fait mon apprentissage depuis qu'elles sont mariées. Dites donc, si je vais en Paradis, je pourrai revenir sur terre en esprit autour d'elles. J'ai entendu dire de ces choses-là. Sont-elles vraies!

He waits and waits for them, suffering through the weary hours of the night, and the day following. Finally, he perceives that they will never come, and sees clearly:—

> Elles ont toutes les deux des cœurs de roche. J'avais trop d'amour pour elles pour qu'elles en eussent pour moi. Un père doit être toujours riche, il doit tenir ses enfants en bride comme des chevaux sournois. Et j'étais à genoux devant elles! Les misérables! elles couronnent dignement leur conduite envers moi depuis dix ans. O mon Dieu! puisque tu connais les misères, les souffrances que j'ai endurées; puisque tu as compté les coups de poignard que j'ai reçus, dans ce temps qui m'a vieilli, changé, tué blanchi, pourquoi me fais-tu donc souffrir aujourd'hui? J'ai bien expié le péché de les trop aimer. Elles se sont bien vengées de mon affection, elles m'ont tenaillé comme des bourreaux.

Still, just as he is dying, he calls for them tenderly again, by the pet names used when they were children, "Nasie—Fifine!" And just at last, when his eyes are dim, and Rastignac and the doctor lift him to ease him, his outstretched hands catch the men's hair and he fancies it is his daughter's:—

> Et on entendit faiblement:—Ah! mes anges! Deux mots, deux murmures accentués par l'âme qui s'envola sur cette parole.

The tragedy ends with a pauper's funeral, followed to the cemetery by two empty carriages. There is a sentence towards the close of the story which implies that, in Balzac's mind, Goriot represented "la Paternite." But the truth is that, though a striking delineation, and one of the most complete conceptions in the whole range of imaginative literature, Balzac's Père Goriot does not represent all the qualities which belong to the ideal father. It is conceivable that a father might love his daughters as tenderly and devotedly as Goriot loved his, and yet have sufficient strength of character to set limits to his indulgence. At least one-half of the beauty and grandeur of paternity consists in the firmness which denies itself the pleasures of tenderness unrestrained. Goriot was punished, not because he indulged his daughters, but because he indulged himself. His self-indulgence, it is true, was not of a common type. He refused himself every physical luxury, and every mental luxury except one. That one, however, the luxury of paternal tenderness, he revelled in till it first ruined, and then killed him. We cannot help pitying Goriot, and, in spite of Balzac's manner, there is deep pathos in the narrative; but Goriot's case is one of those numerous cases in which a quality or passion appears to be wonderfully strong because other qualities, which ought to counteract it, are too weak to do their duty.

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Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

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FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.
Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
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Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
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CONSULTING ACTUARY.
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VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

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SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.
SECRETARY.
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THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON.
BANKERS—The Bank of Scotland, Lothbury, E.C.
EDINBURGH.
AGENT—James Haswell, Esq., W.S., 7, St. Andrew's Square.

N.B.—The COMPANY is now empowered by the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited—Head Office, MEERUT—to receive Applications from, and issue Forms of Proposal to, those requiring Guarantee Bonds; and to take up such risks as those formerly borne by the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Further particulars will be obtained on application to
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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Charles Harrison, Esq.
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William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
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Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 81
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq.
Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
and
Andrew Hay, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,869,449-11-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... £872,728- 3-11
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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